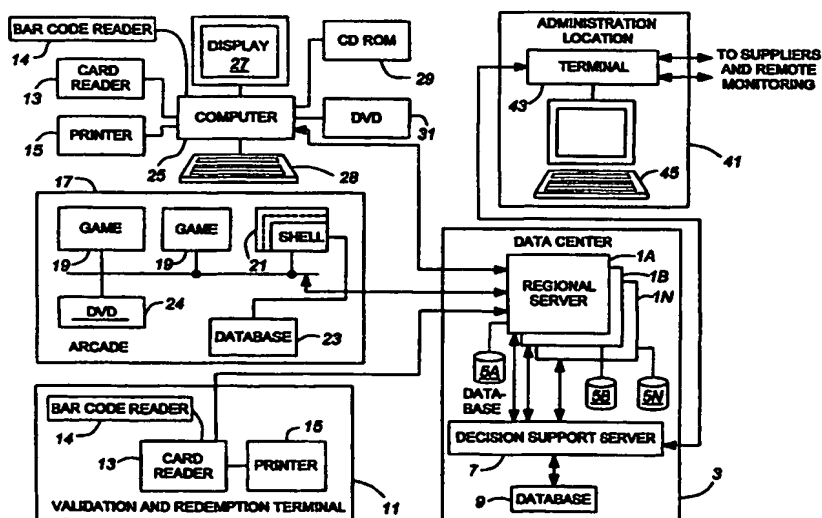




## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/CA99/01201 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 16 December 1999 (16.12.99) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 09/218,018      22 December 1998 (22.12.98)      US <b>(71)(72) Applicant and Inventor:</b> KLAYH, John [CA/CA]; 383 Dovercourt Drive, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3Y 1G4 (CA). <b>(74) Agents:</b> BAKER,, Harold, C. et al.; Pascal & Associates, P.O. Box 11121, Station H, Nepean, Ontario K2H 7T8 (CA).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>

**(54) Title:** AMUSEMENT AND PREMIUMS NETWORK**(57) Abstract**

A system for controlling a medium of exchange comprising: plural terminals at various locations for detecting the presence of a person and of an activity carried out by the person, and for providing signals indicative of the identity of the person and of the activity, a first database for storing predetermined exchange values for the activity, a second database for storing separate medium of exchange accounts for various persons including at least one of customers and merchants, apparatus for detecting the signals, for accessing the first database and for crediting an exchange value related to the activity to an account of a person carrying out the activity or on whose behalf the activity was carried out, in the second database, and an administration terminal in communication with the first database for generating and downloading to the first database parameters indicative of the predetermined exchange values for various activities, from time to time.

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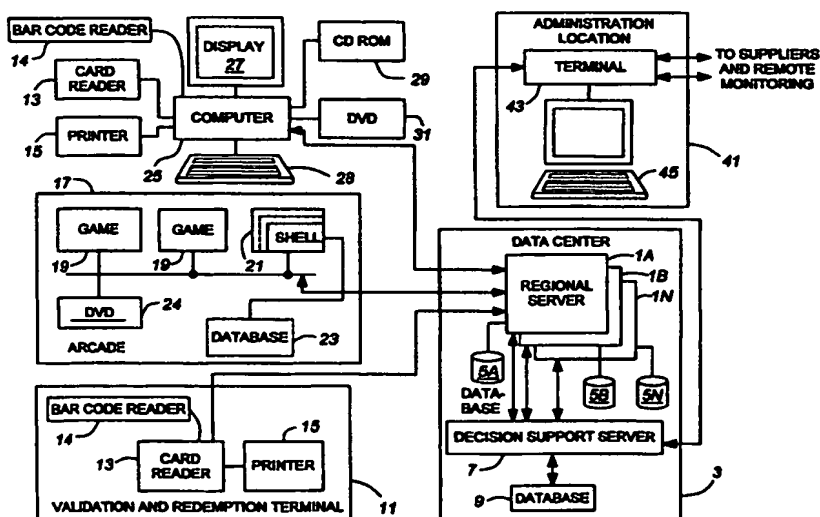
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A system for controlling a medium of exchange comprising: plural terminals at various locations for detecting the presence of a person and of an activity carried out by the person, and for providing signals indicative of the identity of the person and of the activity, a first database for storing predetermined exchange values for the activity, a second database for storing separate medium of exchange accounts for various persons including at least one of customers and merchants, apparatus for detecting the signals, for accessing the first database and for crediting an exchange value related to the activity to an account of a person carrying out the activity or on whose behalf the activity was carried out, in the second database, and an administration terminal in communication with the first database for generating and downloading to the first database parameters indicative of the predetermined exchange values for various activities, from time to time.

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Information on patent family members

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AMUSEMENT AND PREMIUMS NETWORKFIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to the field of data communications, and in particular to a method and a system for on-line global distribution and redemption of loyalty points and coupons, control of directed advertising and control of parameters related to various operations, activity software, etc.

10 BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

Electronic transaction processing and awarding of loyalty points by bank card issuers, airlines, etc. have come into widespread use. For example, retailers commonly use card swipe terminals which read information  
15 stored on a magnetic stripe carried by the card. The information is received by telephone line at an administration office, where a computer checks the credit of the customer identified by the information from a database, and provides an authorization number or denial  
20 of the transaction. Because credit is to be provided by the issuer of the card, such as a bank, the transaction is associated specifically with and is controlled by the issuer of the credit card.

As another example, when a debit card of a  
25 customer is swiped, a transaction value is keyed in by the retailer, and a PIN number is additionally keyed in by a user. The bank account of the user, the identity of which having been previously stored in association with the PIN number and card number, is accessed, and the  
30 transaction value is debited from the bank account of the customer. This amount (less a transaction charge) is credited to the bank account of the merchant identified when the debit card reader dials an administration office

which is in association with the bank. In this case as well, the transaction is associated specifically with and is controlled by the issuer of the debit card.

It is common that some credit card issuers record  
5 loyalty points, for example a point for each dollar  
purchased on the credit card. These points are  
accumulated by the credit card issuer to the credit of  
the credit card user, and can be redeemed for merchandise  
or services typically advertised in a catalogue. In some  
10 cases, loyalty points are awarded by a vendor such as an  
airline, wherein the loyalty points can be used for  
airline travel with that airline. The vendor retains its  
own database of loyalty points accumulated against  
particular customers which have joined the loyalty point  
15 program.

In addition, identity cards rather than credit  
cards are sometimes used in the awarding of airline miles  
based on purchases from certain vendors. In this case as  
well, the card issuer retains a single database of  
20 airline points against customers.

In all such cases, the card issuer or the vendor  
(e.g. the airline) retains a simple database to keep  
track of the value of points accumulated or retained  
after redemption.

25 There is a single authority which has issued the  
card, and tie-ins of a single card with a limited number  
(often only one, and in some cases a large number) of  
merchants. For example, a card issuer may have a tie-in  
with several merchants to provide a discount on  
30 merchandise or services. In such a case, no loyalty  
points tied to a particular merchant are awarded to the  
customer for patronizing the merchant, but loyalty points  
are awarded based on use of the card per se.



Further, the systems are not capable of dispensing or redeeming premiums or loyalty points "on-the-spot" for certain actions taken by customers, for example for patronizing certain merchants. Thus in this case as well, a single loyalty point database is associated with the card issuer, but not with the merchants. A merchant has no way of knowing whether a particular customer repeatedly purchases from that merchant.

In other words, such systems provide and record loyalty points related to use of a card, or to a single merchant, or to a single program (such as airline points), but do not provide loyalty points that can be traded between merchants or programs, and do not give incentive to patronize particular merchants as distinct from incentive to use a single card. The airline points programs which are not associated with a particular credit card also require the use of a single card, and loyalty points cannot be traded between merchants.

The systems are also not capable of accumulating prize values or loyalty points won on games played on game terminals, nor of dispensing prizes to players, e.g. loyalty points, premiums or plays on the games.

The systems are not capable of displaying advertising directed to specific customers who have identified themselves or have been identified at a terminal or to classes of such customers, nor of tracking what advertising has been displayed to particular customers, nor for controlling what advertising should be shown to such identified customers or classes of customers.

Neither are the systems capable of allowing the loyalty points won or otherwise acquired to be used as a medium of exchange between member merchants, e.g.

exchanging points won playing a video game for premiums which can be redeemed for goods or services by various merchants.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5           The present invention is an integrated on-line system which can accumulate and decrement exchange values associated with any customer from any merchant which has authorized access to the system or by an administrator or by plural authorized administrators. The system provides  
10       means for the awarded exchange values for any transaction to be controlled by an administrator or by authorized plural administrators, and can in addition be varied by location of the customer, by customer activity, by time and/or date, and by past history of either the activity  
15       itself or of the actions of the customer or of changing demographics of the customer.

          In addition, the system provides means for the administrator to vary the characteristics of a software program the customer, merchant, etc. is interacting with,  
20       so that loyalty points, advertisements, premiums, scores, game difficulty, characteristics of a game and reward brackets, pricing by currency and/or loyalty point exchange, etc. can be controlled and varied. The program can involve scoring of sporting events, scoring of school  
25       tests, operate applications such as email, etc. or it can be a video game such as one operating in a system of the type described in U.S. patent 5,083,271 issued January 21, 1992, or on a personal or public computer (public PC). A user interface to the program can be displayed on  
30       a video terminal which can be one of the games described in the aforementioned U.S. patent, or on a personal or public computer, a display type or video telephone, a network computer interacting and communicating via a private

network, the internet, cable or the equivalent, a telephone line, etc. The advertisement can be shown in one or more frames (windows) which share the display with a game frame, or can occupy the entire display area. The advertisement can be directed to a particular player, or to a class of customer to which the player belongs, and/or can be scheduled based on time and/or date and/or location at which it is to be presented. The advertisement can be changed based on various criteria, such as the location of the display, how many times the advertisement has been run, how many times the advertisement has been directed to the customer or class of customer at a particular display or display location or at a class of locations or at plural particular or classes of locations or based on advertisements which have been shown to the customer in the past. Loyalty points (i.e. exchange values, which can include coupons, etc.) can be awarded based on an activity of the customer at least partly on the basis of his exposure to certain advertisements which may be displayed on the aforementioned displays.

Game programs can be changed and varied as to degree of difficulty and currency or exchange value price to participate, competition brackets can be set up and varied, thresholds for prizes can be established and varied, prize and premium values can be accumulated for various activities such as plays, purchases, loyalty, and/or timing, customers or players can be authorized or disqualified, advertising can be directed to certain customers or classes of customers, premiums can be accumulated and dispensed and prizes awarded across any kind of commercial or non-commercial activity with

controllable interchangeability, preferably from an administration terminal.

As an example, a customer can receive a coupon at a gasbar (or can read an announcement in a newspaper) containing a question to be answered, and if answered correctly at a terminal used in the system of the present invention, a prize (e.g. a coupon for \$1000 off the price of a purchase, or the awarding of loyalty points which can be exchanged for merchandise or service at participating or at all merchants) can be awarded by the system, and the accounts of the customer, merchants and administrator incremented or decremented as required.

The present invention thus provides for the first time an efficient way of combining loyalty point and premiums of any (rather than restricted) merchants, allows interchange of loyalty points, and at the same time gathers activity information and/or demographic information about the customers of those merchants as an effective commercial measurement tool, and so that advertising may be targeted and efficiently delivered to those exact customers which can best benefit from the advertising and those exact customers desired by the advertisers.

By the use of the term merchants, included are merchants not only of merchandise, but also of services including the services of play of various games and contests.

In this specification, the term customer and subscriber will be used synonymously, since a customer which has been registered into the system becomes a subscriber, and it is the registered customer which can accumulate loyalty points.

In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, a system for controlling a medium of exchange comprises:

- 5 (a) plural terminals at various locations for detecting the presence of a person and of an activity carried out by the person, and for providing signals indicative of the identity of the person and of the activity,
- 10 (b) a first database for storing predetermined exchange values for the activity,
- (c) a second database for storing separate medium of exchange accounts for various persons (which can include either or both of customers and merchants),
- 15 (d) apparatus for detecting said signals, for accessing the first database and for crediting an exchange value related to the activity to an account of a person carrying out the activity or on whose behalf the activity was carried out, in the second database, and
- 20 (e) an administration terminal in communication with the first database for generating and downloading to the first database parameters indicative of the predetermined exchange values for various activities, from time to time.

In accordance with another embodiment, a system for controlling a medium of exchange comprises:

- 25 (a) terminals for determining the presence of a person, and of an activity carried out by the person,
- (b) display apparatus located adjacent to the terminal,
- 30 (c) a regional server in communication with the terminals and display apparatus,
- (d) a first database accessible by the regional server,

(e) a support server in communication with the regional server,

(f) an administration terminal on which control parameters can be input,

5 (g) apparatus for receiving control parameters relating to medium of exchange values for activities carried out by the person from the administration terminal and for downloading the control parameters to the support server,

10 (h) apparatus for transferring those control parameters which relate to media of exchange functions controlled by the regional server, to the first database, and

(i) apparatus for transferring those control  
15 parameters which relate to functions carried out at the display apparatus and the terminals, from the first database to control apparatus for the display apparatus, whereby the presence and activity of said person can be determined and messages can be controlled to be  
20 presented on the display apparatus directed to the identified person of class of person, and exchange values credited to the person.

In accordance with another embodiment, a system for controlling a medium of exchange comprises:

25 (a) plural terminals at various locations for detecting the presence of a person and of an activity carried out by the person, and for providing signals indicative of at least the activity,

(b) a first database for storing predetermined  
30 demographic information related to the activity,

(c) apparatus for detecting the signals, for accessing the first database and for storing data related to the

activity in a record related to a class of persons carrying out the activity, in the second database, and  
(e) an administration terminal in communication with the first database for receiving the stored data, and for  
5 generating and downloading to the first database parameters controlling the provision of offers to persons of the same class from time to time.

In accordance with another embodiment, a system for controlling a medium of exchange comprises:

- 10 (a) plural terminals at various locations for detecting the presence of a person and of an activity carried out by the person, and for providing signals indicative of at least the activity,  
(b) a first database for storing predetermined  
15 demographic information related to the activity,  
(c) apparatus for detecting said signals, for accessing the first database and for storing data related to the activity in a record related to a class of persons carrying out the activity, in the second database,  
20 (e) an administration terminal in communication with the first database for receiving the stored data, and for generating and downloading to the first database parameters for controlling the provision of advertising, for display on display apparatus which is part of the  
25 terminal or is adjacent the terminal, to the person or to persons of the same class, or for controlling the printing of premiums on a printer which is part of the terminal or is adjacent the terminal, from time to time.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

30 A better understanding of the invention will be obtained by a consideration of the detailed description below, in conjunction with the following drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a preferred embodiment of a system on which the present invention can be implemented,

Figure 2 is a flow chart of call initialization and loyalty point or coupon data interchange,

Figure 3 is a histogram of player scores against number of plays,

Figure 4 is an illustration of a database format for specifying advertisements to be played under various circumstances, and

Figure 5 is an illustration of an exclusion code signal.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

U.S. Patent 5,083,271 is incorporated herein by reference. This patent describes plural game arcades which are in communication with a central computer, or with one of plural regional computers which communicate with a central computer. The regional computers receive game score data and compute tournament winners, downloading both winner information and advertising to local games at the game arcades.

Turning to Figure 1, in place of the regional computers, regional servers 1A, 1B...1N, etc. are used. Each regional server is located at a separate regional data center, although for convenience of illustration they are all shown in this Figure in data center 3.

Each regional server has a memory containing a corresponding database 5A, 5B...5N coupled to it. In the aforementioned patent, the corresponding memory stores not only score data, but also values of money on deposit to be credited against the playing of a game, and handicaps of players and/or games. If an activity other than playing a game is to be rewarded, the user activity can



similarly be handicapped (for example, awarding of variable numbers of points for use of a particular long distance telephone supplier). In accordance with an embodiment of the invention, the databases 5A, 5B...5N also  
5 store specialized data relating to parameters used in a game or activity, such as difficulty levels, points to be awarded for certain game activities, and other functions to be described in more detail below, as well as parameters and content relating to advertising, premiums,  
10 loyalty points, etc.

The data to be stored in databases 5A...5N is loaded by a decision support server 7, from data stored in a database 9 with which it communicates.

Validation and redemption terminals 11 are in  
15 communication with the regional servers 1A...1N. Each of the terminals 11 is comprised of a card reader 13 and preferably a bar code reader 14, smart card reader, or the equivalent, coupled to a printer 15. The card reader is preferably also a card writer for writing the magnetic  
20 stripe on a card and/or for updating, debiting or crediting one or more values stored on a smart card (a card which carries a processor or the equivalent and a memory). The term card reader is used in a general sense, since it can include a keypad or keyboard which  
25 can be used by the customer and/or merchant. The customer can also or alternatively be identified by a voice identifier, an eye iris reader, a fingerprint reader, a palmprint reader, a keyed-in identity code such as a PIN number, etc. The printer is used to print  
30 receipts and coupons, preferably including a bar code or the equivalent. The card reader can be based on the type made by Verifone Corp. for swiping cards and dialing a credit or debit card administration office.

A terminal 11 should be located at the premises of each associated merchant authorized to use the system, and can be located at one or plural arcades 17 or other single or multi-terminal system. A system, which can be, but is not limited to arcade 17 which is similar to the system described in the aforementioned patent is in communication with a corresponding server, in a manner as will be described later. However, rather than each game 19 communicating directly with a regional server via its own interface, it is preferred that it communicate with a regional server through a master game 21, via shell software which uses a particular communication protocol which can encrypt data. This will be described in more detail later. A database 23 is also coupled to the master game 21.

A computer 25, referred to below as a public PC 25, can be in communication with an associated regional server 1A..1N. Preferably a card reader 13, bar code reader 14 and printer 15 are coupled to the computer, as well as a display 27, keyboard 28, game controls (e.g. a joystick, mouse, trackball, pedals, etc.) a CD ROM player 29, and a DVD (digital versatile disk) player 31.

An administration office 41 contains a computer terminal 43 preferably operating in a Windows™ software environment, with a display 45. Rather than a Windows™ software environment, any type of operating system can be used, such as one which will operate under control of applets downloaded from the internet or any other network, MacIntosh, OS/2, etc. The terminal 43 includes a database and a processor for controlling parameters of software used in the system, and can communicate with the decision support server 7 as will be described below.

In operation, games, advertising and parameters relating to loyalty points and/or coupons are downloaded under control of the decision support server 7 to database 9, then are distributed to regional servers 1A..1N, then are downloaded to database 23. Alternatively the games, parameters and/or advertising are stored at the arcade 17 on local mass storage devices such as hard disk drives, digital versatile disks (DVDs) or CD ROMs (or can be stored in a semiconductor or any other form of mass storage memory), and are enabled from data stored in the decision support server 7 and preferably downloaded to the database 23. The games, parameters and/or advertising can be provided via applet if desired. In the description below, and only for this example, the games and advertising will be described as being stored on DVDs (in database 23) at the arcade. The database will be considered for this example to be a combination of the local mass storage and semiconductor memory, but it should be understood that the data can alternatively be downloaded from database 5A to 5N coupled to the regional server, and stored for use as needed in the database 23.

It is preferred that the games themselves should be written within a shell, with software "hooks" between the games and shell. The shell should be responsible for starting and stopping the game, altering its parameters, controlling the display of the game that is to be played, and communicating both with other games and with the regional server 1A..1N. It is preferred that each of the games should communicate with the regional server only under control of the master game 21. The software operated by the master game 21 should in addition be designed to communicate with each of the games of the

arcade, and with a designated regional server using a communications manager program, in accordance with a predetermined protocol.

- Customer accounts are retained in the database 9, and are preferably comprised of the following fields:
1. Account data (customer name and PIN),
  2. Balance of account (in currency), both current balance and pending balance (the latter being the expected balance after an ongoing transaction has been completed),
  3. The identity and value of coupons and premiums allocated to the customer,
  4. The balance value of loyalty points associated with the customer, e.g. as incremented or decremented by a device such as by an input device at a merchant location (for example by inputting via a keypad connected to the card reader 13 at a validation and redemption terminal 11) or by an administrator via terminal 43 at the administration location 41, or by operating an automatic terminal such as a coin telephone having a swipe card reader in administrative communication with regional server 1A to 1N, a game machine, etc.,
  5. Game ratings, such as skill level of the customer for variously played games, handicap values of the customer for variously played games, profiles (e.g. how much time is allocated to the player to complete various games),
  6. Viewing history of advertising (e.g. a record of the most recent time that the customer has viewed a particular advertisement),
  7. Images displayed for this customer,
  8. The identities of identification cards issued to the player,

9. Merchandise orders, e.g. the identity and loyalty point, premium or currency cost of merchandise that has been ordered, the date ordered, the date the order was sent to the supplier, the date the order was shipped, etc.,
10. The game play history, e.g. for each game played, the rank achieved, number of players in a game or tournament, etc.,
11. Data regarding membership of the customer in competitions or teams,
12. Records of payments of fees made by the customer, and
13. Records of customer premiums and/or prizes awarded (which can be used e.g. for tax computation)
- 15 The administrator characterizes each game and activity relating to merchant products and services with certain parameters, and downloads these parameters from terminal 43 to server 7. For example;, the administrator establishes game formulae for each game, loyalty points (or none) for playing each game, for patronizing particular merchants, etc.

When a customer is issued an identity (ID) card, a PIN number is issued in a well known manner, and information re its issuance is uploaded from a validation terminal 11 to the associated regional server 1A to 1N. A record in the database 9 relating to this customer is established by server 7. The record is seeded by the parameters provided by the administration terminal to the server 7. For example, upon first initiation of the record, a number of loyalty points can be deposited to the customer, and recorded in the database in field 4.

The customer then pays currency to play say, 5 video games. The payment value is entered by swiping the

ID card in a local card reader in the arcade, and by then entering the PIN number of the customer and the number of games to be played, or a currency amount into a local keypad. This amount is stored (deposited) in database  
5 field 1 (see the above field list) of database 9, after uploading from the arcade 17 via master game 21.

The customer then goes to the game and swipes his card in a card reader associated with the game. The request to initiate the game is sent to the game from the  
10 card reader, and value of the game play is sent to the decision support server 7. Server 7 addresses database 9, and selects the record of the customer from the card number read and provisionally decrements the amount on deposit, storing the resulting pending balance. If the  
15 game is not played (e.g. if there is a power outage), the pending balance is again incremented back to the previous balance after a predetermined amount of time. By using a central decision support server 7 and database 9 to store the customer accounts, the customer can be provided with  
20 service at any location which communicates with any regional server. A duplicate account is established and retained in the regional support server database 5A..5N, the records being mutually updated (synchronized) from time to time.

25 At the time of establishment of the record in database e.g. 5A, the server 7 would also store values in the remaining fields of the record. For example, it would store an advertisement value, to be described in more detail below, in field 6, indicating that no ads  
30 have been presented to the customer.

After the customer has swiped his card at a game, and thus identifies himself, the local database provides a data message to a the local system which enables the

selected game. If it is the first time the customer has identified himself to the local system, the regional server e.g. 1A sends a data message which enables the selected game. It also enables a DVD to run an advertisement to the game via its shell, which overlays the game in a window, or is presented prior to or with the initial, intermediate or final screens of the game. For example, the initial screen can be a "welcome to a new player" screen, with an advertisement relating to one or another of the associated merchants. The advertisements to be run are pre-established at the administration terminal 43.

The fact of running a particular advertisement and of the customer being located at a particular game (determined from his ID card) is then stored in the 10<sup>th</sup> field of the record. When the game has been completed, the score is uploaded to the regional server and the rank of the player is established and is stored in the 10<sup>th</sup> field. The number of plays of the player of that game, and of other games, are also stored in the 10<sup>th</sup> field. On the basis of this, depending on the administrator, loyalty points, coupons or premiums can be provided to the customer.

For example, if the customer has achieved a particular score, a predetermined number of loyalty points can be awarded, and added to those in the balance in the 4<sup>th</sup> field of the database record. A printer 15 can dispense a coupon to the customer e.g. for a discount on a food item at a fast food outlet, the serial number and value of which is recorded in the 3<sup>rd</sup> field of the record. The printout can also record the score and the game that was played.

The identity of the advertisement which was run is recorded in the 6<sup>th</sup> field of the record.

The customer in achieving a particular amount of expertise can be handicapped by the software in the  
5 regional server 1A, and the handicap value recorded in the 5<sup>th</sup> field of the record, the rank achieved recorded in the 10<sup>th</sup> field, and all of this information can be printed on the same ticket as the coupon, or another ticket.

Now assume that the player attends a different  
10 arcade, and wishes to play a game. He will swipe his ID card in the local card reader, press a button to command the start of or the identity of the game if necessary, and his identity, a command to play a game and the cost to play is uploaded to the associated regional server,  
15 say server 1B. Server 1B searches its database 5B for a record of the identified customer, and doesn't find it. It then sends an inquiry to the server 7, which sends an inquiry to each of the other regional servers. Server 1A responds, and provides an indication to server 1B that  
20 the customer record is stored in a database associated with server 1A.

Server 1A then sends the record of the customer to server 1B via server 7. Server 1B checks whether the second field has sufficient balance to pay for the game.  
25 On the indication that it does, a provisional decrement is done as described earlier, and server 1B sends a signal to the master game of the arcade to enable the game.

The server 1B also checks the ad view history and  
30 image last viewed, and enables the DVD at the arcade to run the next advertisement in the predetermined sequence of advertisements to the game to be played, via the game



shell. The entire process is repeated as described earlier.

In the event the customer has used the local system before, and his identity data, etc. is stored in the local database, the above process can be carried out using the data stored in the local database, rather than using the data stored in the server.

The score can result in loyalty points or premiums being awarded to the player, which are stored in the account of the player.

Assume now that the customer wishes to redeem loyalty points or premiums. The customer can visit a validation and redemption terminal, which can be at the location of a merchant, a public PC, or at an arcade. The ID card of the customer is read, and an attendant types in a request on a local keyboard such as 28 to obtain the number of loyalty points, or the identities of coupons or premiums held by the customer. This request is uploaded to the regional server, which reads the database e.g. 5A and accesses the record of the customer identified by the card (and PIN number, if desired). On verification by the regional server, the data stored in the fields of the information requested by the attendant are then downloaded to the local terminal, such as computer 25, and is displayed on display 27.

The customer can ask for redemption of the value of the coupon. For example, if the validation and redemption center is at a fast food outlet, and the coupon is for a discount on a hamburger from the fast food outlet, the merchant can sell the hamburger at the required discount, take the coupon from the customer, and key in the coupon on a keypad or read a barcode or magnetic stripe or the equivalent carried by the coupon,

to identify it and record it as having been redeemed. The local computer or the equivalent then uploads this data to the regional server 1A, which records that the coupon has been rendered.

5           While this transaction is going on, there could be a display adjacent the redemption equipment. The regional server, in learning of the presence of the customer at that location from the ID card swipe, can then look up the advertisement viewing history from the  
10 6<sup>th</sup> field of the customer's record in the database, and send a control signal to the computer or the equivalent at the redemption center, to enable a local DVD 31 to run the next advertisement in a predetermined sequence to the display which is adjacent the customer. Loyalty points  
15 can be awarded to the identified customer based on viewing a particular advertisement, and stored in the database as described earlier.

          In a similar manner, loyalty points can be redeemed. The customer can attend a redemption center  
20 which can be a merchant, or a special catalog store. After swiping the ID card of the customer and keying in a request to display the number of loyalty points accrued to the customer, the regional server e.g. 1A accesses the record of the customer using his ID and PIN number in  
25 database e.g. 5A, and downloads the information to a local display. Following redemption of a particular number of loyalty points for the merchandise or services requested, the 4<sup>th</sup> field of the record of the customer is decremented by the value of the loyalty points redeemed.

30           It should be noted that the system is global, in that any merchant can have a redemption terminal. Upon redeeming loyalty points which have been accrued by the customer by playing games, viewing advertisements, or

using services of other merchants, etc., the redeeming merchant can be owed a certain value based on the redemption. This value or the equivalent in loyalty points, can be stored (credited) in a database 5A related to the merchant. When a customer purchases goods from that merchant, a certain number of loyalty points can be awarded the customer, and the balance debited from the balance of the merchant. Administrator service fees in the form of loyalty points can be accrued to an account of the administrator for each transaction. In this manner, loyalty points become a medium of exchange for the customer, the merchants and the administrator.

Loyalty points or a monetary amount can be decremented from an account of each merchant for each play of its advertisement.

At the end of a predetermined period, for example quarterly, yearly, etc., the administrator and merchants can settle the accounts, e.g. collecting a prescribed monetary value for negative balances of merchant loyalty point accounts, and paying a prescribed monetary value for positive balances of merchant loyalty point accounts.

Loyalty points can also be redeemed by the customer for any merchandise or service at any merchant location or venue at which a service terminal is located, or for game play at an arcade.

Two types of data interchange are preferably used in the system: synchronous and asynchronous. In synchronous interchanges, the client initiates a connection to a server, sends a request, and await a reply, in a manner similar to credit card authorizations in retail stores. An example of this type of interchange in the present invention is the validation of a prize receipt. Asynchronous interchanges are used for database

synchronization. They allow events that have been queued by clients to be sent to servers, and allow servers to add or update information in a client's database.

Four modes of communication between clients and  
5 servers are preferred to be used:

- Queries from clients to servers for specific information,

- Events being transmitted from clients to servers,

- 10 - Record and file system synchronization transmitted from servers to clients, and

- Interactive on-line traffic, allowing on-line services in which processing is done in real-time by the server, or through a proxy process on the server.

15 Because of the short duration and unpredictability of query calls, they are preferably implemented with a point-of-sale, packet type transaction type network, with dial-in connections from various client locations using a global toll-free number.

20 The remaining types of calls are more predictable in nature and duration, typically lasting one or more minutes, and preferably use full duplex stream-oriented communications. This can be implemented using a dedicated or non-dedicated dial-up line between client  
25 and server, using TCP/IP ports (internet or intranet).

Thus each server can initiate two types of connections to client servers: asynchronous dial-in to the transaction network at relatively low speeds (e.g. 2400 baud or higher) for short duration queries, or via a  
30 dial-in PPP connection (e.g. 28.8 kbaud or higher) or ISDN to perform sockets-based communication.

The data transmission protocol used is preferred to be bi-directional full-duplex asynchronous

communication using X.25-based packet switching, but other communications technologies, e.g. ADSL can be used, as they become widely available. Prior to application to the network, the event data should be packetized,  
5 inserted into variable length telecommunication packets, compressed and encrypted using the encryption key of the location. Other fields in the telecommunication packet need not be compressed or encrypted. The received packets should be decrypted, decompressed, and extracted  
10 from the telecommunication packets.

The transmissions are preferably initiated from the transmitting entity (dial-in) rather than being polled. The calls can be normal (e.g. to pass data re start, game plays, alarms, meters, etc. to and from the  
15 client, stored in a queue at that location for subsequent transmission), urgent (e.g. such as customer information when a card is swiped), and receipt validation (e.g. to verify calls used by validation terminals).

Terminals communicating within a single location  
20 can use 10baseT twisted pair wiring and 802.3 (Ethernet<sup>tm</sup>) standard for data link management, or higher speed Ethernet or other technologies, as they become available. The regional servers can accept connections from either the point-of-sale transaction network or from a TCP/IP  
25 internet/intranet connection (using Berkeley sockets). The same application-layer protocols operate over each connection, with the possible exception of synchronization, which can operate only over TCP/IP connections, if desired.

30 The four types of packets referred to above can have a number of subtypes, as follows:

Packet Type:	Possible Subtypes	
Control	Acknowledgment (ACK)	Negative Acknowledgment (NAK)
	Context Negotiation	Ping
Query	Ping Response	Open Query Link
	Close Query Link	Open IP Link
	Close IP Link	Link Status Request
	Link Status Response	Suspend Processing
	Suspend Processing Response	Resume Processing
	Resume Processing Response	Synchronize
	Synchronize Response	
	Test	Test Response
	Receipt Validation	Receipt Validation Response
	Subscriber Information	Subscriber Information Response
Event	Account Withdrawal	Account Withdrawal Response
	Account Deposit	Account Deposit Response
	Subscriber Account Data Request	Subscriber Account Data Response
	Winning Redemption Play	Winning Redemption Play Response
	Subscriber ID Request	Subscriber ID Response
	Credit/Debit Request	Credit/Debit Response
	Save State Request	Save State Response
	Restore State Request	Restore State Response
	New Subscriber Card Request	New Subscriber Card Response
	Reserve Merchandise	Reserve Merchandise Response
Synchron- ization	Purchase Merchandise	Purchase Merchandise Response
	Release Merchandise	Release Merchandise Response
	Subscriber Ranking Request	Subscriber Ranking Response
	Alarm	Tournament Play
	Redemption Play	Meter Readings
	Ad Statistics	Service Accesses
	Down Times	New Subscriber
	New Team	Issued Coupons
	Loyalty Point Awards	
	Inventory	Table Download
	File Initial Download	File Next Download
	File Initial Upload	File Next Upload

When a call is connected over the point of sale network or either of the TCP/IP ports, the client and server exchange context negotiation packets to configure the session communications as shown in Figure 2. When both parties have acknowledged the context negotiation, data packets can begin.

The client sends a context negotiation packet with the settings it wishes to use for the call (including the encryption and compression parameters). This packet also tells the server what type of call this is (e.g. events,

queries, etc.)). The server examines the context negotiation packet and determines whether the values are acceptable. If so, it sends a context negotiation packet with the same settings to the client. The client  
5 acknowledges this packet to the server, and the call is considered to be established.

If the server cannot use the context provided by the client, it sends its own context negotiation packet back to the client with its preferred settings (e.g. a  
10 "lower" standard for compression or encryption). If the client agrees with these settings, it sends an acknowledgement to the server, and the call is considered to be established.

The contents of the context packet are sent  
15 uncompressed, but encrypted using the terminal's 16 byte license key and a TEA encryption algorithm. The terminal cannot operate unless the license key entered at the machine matches the key entered through the server administrative application.

20 If a device receives a context packet for an encryption method it can perform, it can NAK (unacknowledge) the packet. The server should retransmit session key packets, working from best to worst encryption (retrying a number of times in case of  
25 communications faults) until the client returns an acknowledgement. If the client never acknowledges the packet, the server should close the connection. Likewise, if the server never acknowledges the packet from the client, the client can close the connection.  
30 The client is free to retry with a new socket on the same call.

When a connection is established over the asynchronous point of sale link, the client may

immediately begin transmitting data packets to the server. Then a PPP connection is established, the client should create a socket connection to one of the TCP ports listed above. Packets can then be sent over this socket  
5 connection. Multiple socket connections can be opened to allow parallel processing of synchronization, event and query traffic.

Query exchanges preferably occur in lockstep over a single connection. When a terminal issues a query, it  
10 waits on the same connection for a matching query response to arrive. The terminal then processes the query response, sends an acknowledgement, then closes the connection or continues with other query exchanges.

If a query initiates the download of table and/or  
15 file information to the client, the downloads should take place before the server sends the query response. When the query response is received at the client, it can assume that all downloads are complete.

Event transfer from clients to servers follows a  
20 lockstep acknowledgement cycle in which the client sends event packets and the server sends acknowledgement or nonacknowledgement packets in response. Events should remain in the client's event queue until an acknowledgement has been received from the server. When  
25 all events have been sent and acknowledged, the client can close the connection.

When a client makes a synchronization call, the client and server begin by exchanging inventory packets. The client sends an inventory of all data currently  
30 loaded, and the server sends an inventory of what the client should have (including table records and files).

The client should use the server's inventory to delete all records and files that are not present at the



server. The server should use the client's inventory to build a set of table and file download packets to send new information to the client.

Once the inventories have been exchanged, the  
5 server should begin sending table and file download packets. The client should respond to these with either an acknowledgment or nonacknowledgement packet. When the server has sent all records, it should send a table  
10 download packet with 0 records to indicate the end of data. The client is free to close the connection at this point.

All packets should be framed with a consistent header and trailer, to allow the protocol processor in the receiving server or terminal to distinguish between  
15 different versions of requests. A preferred packet is as follows:

Offset:Field  
Size:

## DESCRIPTION

0 byte	Packet type - the following values are defined: 0x80 = Control packets 0x81 = Query packets 0x82 = Event packets 0x83 = Synchronization packets Note that the high bit is used to distinguish these packets from earlier version packets.
1 byte	Subtype - the following values are defined: Control packets: 0 = Acknowledgement 1 = Negative Acknowledgement 2 = Context Negotiation 3 = Ping 4 = Ping Response 5 = Open Query Link 6 = Close Query Link 7 = Open IP Link 8 = Close IP Link

- 9 = Request Link Status
- 10 = Link Status Response
- 11 = Suspend Processing
- 12 = Suspend Processing Response
- 13 = Resume Processing
- 14 = Resume Processing Response
- 15 = Synchronize
- 16 = Synchronize Response

## Query packets:

- 0 = Test
- 1 = Test Response
- 2 = Receipt Validation
- 3 = Receipt Validation Response
- 4 = Customer Information
- 5 = Customer Information Response
- 6 = Account Withdrawal
- 7 = Account Withdrawal Response
- 8 = Account Deposit
- 9 = Account Deposit Response
- 10 = Customer Account Data Request
- 11 = Customer Account Data Response
- 12 = Winning Redemption
- 13 = Winning Redemption Response
- 14 = Customer ID Request
- 15 = Customer ID Response
- 16 = Credit Debit Request
- 17 = Credit Debit Response
- 18 = Save State Request
- 19 = Save State Response
- 20 = Restore State Request
- 21 = Restore State Response
- 22 = New Customer Card Request
- 23 = New Customer Card Response
- 24 = Reserve Merchandise
- 25 = Reserve Merchandise Response
- 26 = Purchase Merchandise
- 27 = Purchase Merchandise Response
- 28 = Release Merchandise
- 29 = Release Merchandise Response
- 30 = Customer Ranking Request
- 31 = Customer Ranking Response

## Event packets:

- 0 = Alarm
- 1 = Tournament Play
- 2 = Redemption Play
- 3 = Meter Readings
- 4 = Ad Statistics
- 5 = Service Accesses
- 6 = Down Times
- 7 = New Customer

## 29

- 8 = New Team
- 9 = Issued Coupons
- 10 = Loyalty Point Awards

## Synchronization packets:

- 0 = Inventory
- 1 = Table Download
- 2 = File Initial Download
- 3 = File Next Download
- 4 = File Initial Upload
- 5 = File Next Upload

- 2    2 bytes    Packet size (in bytes, including the type, subtype, size and CRC fields),  
                  LSB first
- 4    N bytes    Data (see individual packet descriptions  
                  for format)
- 4+N 2 bytes    CRC of packet

Acknowledgement packets indicate the successful receipt of information. The total size of the framed packet will be 6 bytes

## Field Size:

- 1 byte
- 1 byte
- 2 bytes
- 2 bytes

## Description:

- Packet Type = 0x80
- Packet Subtype = 0x00
- Packet size = 6
- CRC

## Negative Acknowledgement (NAK)

Negative Acknowledgement packets indicate that a transmission was unsuccessful or that the receiver encountered an error processing the data. The total size of the framed packet will be 7 bytes.

## Field Size:

- 1 byte
- 1 byte
- 2 bytes
- 1 byte

## Description:

- Packet Type = 0x80
- Packet Subtype = 0x01
- Packet Size = 7
- Failure Code
  - 0    Generic failure
  - 1    System error
  - 2    Allocation failure
  - 3    Invalid request
  - 4    Communications error

- 2 bytes

CRC

## Context Negotiation

Context Negotiation packets have the following data structure

Field Size:	Description:
1 byte	Packet Type = 0x80
1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x02
2 bytes	Packet Size = 40+
4 bytes	Location ID (LSB first)
6 bytes	Terminal ID
[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
16 bytes	License Key
1 byte	Connection type
1 byte	Encryption type
1 byte	Transmission Sequencing
2 bytes	Key Length (in bytes, LSB first)
N bytes	Key Data
(Pad encrypted area to even 8 byte boundary with zeros)	
[END ENCRYPTED AREA]	
2 bytes	CRC

Location ID will be 0 in packets from the client. It will be filled in with packets from the server with the location ID configured for the terminal ID from the client, or 0 if the terminal is not configured in any location. Terminals that are not configured in any location can still access the server for some limited functions. However, if the licensing information is not correct, the server will never send a Context Negotiation packet to the client.

The license key is a value entered through the user interface at the terminal, and entered by the operator when configuring the machine in the administrative application. It is used to encrypt the encrypted area of the Context Negotiation packet. When the packet is received, the receiving node decrypts the encrypted area with its stored license key, then compares that key with the decrypted version from the packet. If the two do not match, the machine is not licensed

correctly and the Context Negotiation will not succeed until this is corrected. At the terminal, a message indicating incorrect license information should be displayed or printed. At the server, the event will be  
5 logged for reporting and/or alarming.

The connection type will be one of the packet type codes (0x80 through 0x83) indicating the type of connection being made. This will indicate to the server which protocol processor to launch for the connection.  
10 Note that if more than one type of activity needs to occur on one connection, the client can send a Context Negotiation packet during the call to renegotiate the call type (and other parameters of the connection as well). When this occurs, all in-progress operations are  
15 completed, then renegotiation occurs.

The Encryption type field will be one of the following values:

	Value	Description
	0	<u>No encryption</u>
20	1	<u>XOR of key and plain text</u>
	2	Earlier Protocol Version encryption
	3	TEA (see Appendix A for algorithm)
	4	IDEA
25	5	RSA

Transmission sequencing will be one of the values below:

	Value	Description
30	0	Lockstep (send packet, wait for Ack, send next packet)

The contents of the key data will depend on the encryption type, as shown here:

### Encryption Type

### Key Length and Key Data

	0	data will be included
5	1	<u>Key length will be 0, and no</u>
	2	Key length and key data can vary
	3	<u>Key length and key data can vary</u>
	4	Key length is 16, key data can vary
10	5	<u>Key length is 5, key data can vary</u>
		Key length and key data can vary

For connections between terminals within a single location, or between processes on a single terminal, the terminal ID and location ID are both set to 0. The contents of the packet will not be encrypted and should have the following values:

Encryption type = 0

Transmission Sequencing = 0

Key length = 0

This type of connection is only valid on LAN segments or between processes on a single machine.

The license key field will be filled by the terminal's license key. This allows the server process to enforce unique license keys and prevent services from establishing their own connections to the server without their own valid license keys.

### Ping

Ping packets are used to test communications to the server. The total size of the framed packet will be 6 bytes.

	Field Size	Description
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x80
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x03
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 6
35	2 bytes	CRC

Upon receipt of a Ping packet, the server will immediately generate a Ping Response packet and send it

to the client. This does not require any database or file system access, and can be used to test the basic connection between client and server processes.

#### Ping Response

- 5 Ping Response packets are sent in reply to a Ping packet. The total size of the framed packet will be 6 bytes.

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x80
10	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x04
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 6
	2 bytes	CRC

#### Open Query Link

- 15 A request that a link to the server be created that is capable of supporting query traffic (or increases the reference count of an existing link). The total size of the framed packet will be 6 bytes.

	Field Size:	Description:
20	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x80
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x05
	2 bytes	Packet size = 6
	2 bytes	CRC

- 25 This operation is intended for use between slave and master terminals within a location or between processes on a single terminal. On receipt of this packet, the recipient should establish a connection to the server suitable for query traffic. This may mean  
30 forwarding a similar request to the next higher server in the hierarchy.

If there is already a link established, its reference count is incremented.

#### Close Query Link

- 35 A request that a link to the server established by an Open Query Link request be closed (or the reference

## 34

count of the link be decremented). The total size of the framed packet will be 6 bytes.

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x80
5	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x06
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 6
	2 bytes	CRC

**Open IP Link**

- 10 A request that a link to the server be created that is capable of supporting IP traffic (or increases the reference count of an existing link). The total size of the framed packet will be 6 bytes.

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x80
15	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x07
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 6
	2 bytes	CRC

- 20 This operation is intended for use between slave and master terminals within a location or between processes on a single terminal. On receipt of this packet, the recipient should establish a connection to the server suitable for all types of traffic. This may
- 25 mean forwarding a similar request to the next higher server in the hierarchy.

If there is already a capable link established, its reference count is incremented.

**Close IP Link**

- 30 A request that a link to the server established by an Open IP Link request be closed (or the reference count of the link be decremented). The total size of the framed packet will be 6 bytes.



	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x80
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x08
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 6
5	2 bytes	CRC

**Request Link Status**

A request for the current link status. The total size of the framed packet will be 6 bytes.

10	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x80
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x09
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 6
15	2 bytes	CRC

When a server receives this request, it should respond with the status of the link to the main ADMIN server group. This may mean forwarding a similar request to the next higher server in the hierarchy.

**20 Link Status**

Returns the current link status. Sent in response to a Request Link Status packet. The total size of the framed packet will be 6 bytes.

25	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x80
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x0A
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 7
	1 byte	Link Status
30	Low order nibble is current link status:	
	0x00	Link state unknown (indicates an error)
	0x01	Link is idle
	0x02	Connecting asynchronous
35	0x03	Connecting asynchronous, IP request pending
	0x04	Connecting IP
	0x05	Connected asynchronous
	0x06	Connected asynchronous, IP request pending
	0x07	Connected IP
40	High order nibble is modem state (if applicable)	
	0x00	Modem idle (or no modem in link)
	0x10	Modem is dialing
	0x20	Modem is waiting for answer
	0x30	Modem is connected

- 0x40 Modem is authenticating  
 High bit indicates processing is suspended  
 0x80 Processing suspended
- 5 1 byte Query status  
 High bit is one if a query is in progress  
 Bits 0-6 indicate the percentage complete
- 1 byte Event status  
 High bit is one if an event exchange is in progress  
 Bits 0-6 indicate the percentage complete
- 10 1 byte Synchronization status  
 High bit is one if a database synchronization is in progress  
 Bits 0-6 indicate the percentage complete
- 2 bytes CRC
- 15

The fields in the response packet relating to query, event and synchronization status are relevant only when the server process is running on a master terminal within a location. All other servers will return 0 for these three fields.

#### Suspend Processing

Requests that the communications process on the master terminal suspend any activity that could impact system performance. This prevents service degradation to ensure fair tournament play. The total size of the framed packet will be 10 bytes.

	Field Size:	Description:
30	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x80
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x0B
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 10
	4 bytes	Time-out (seconds)
	2 bytes	CRC

35

#### Suspend Processing Response

Sent by the communications process on a master terminal in response to a Suspend Processing request packet, indicating that the processing will be suspended as soon as possible. The client can use Get Link Status to determine when processing has been

suspended. The total size of the framed packet will be 6 bytes.

	Field Size:	Description:
5	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x80
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x0C
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 6
	2 bytes	CRC

#### 10 Resume Processing

15 Informs the communications process on a master terminal that normal processing can be resumed. This should be performed after a time-critical operation has completed, and should balance each Suspend Processing packet. The total size of the framed packet will be 6 bytes.

	Field Size:	Description:
20	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x80
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x0D
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 6
	2 bytes	CRC

#### Resume Processing Response

25 Sent by the communications process on a master terminal in response to a Resume Processing request packet, indicating that normal processing will be resumed. The total size of the framed packet will be 6 bytes.

	Field Size:	Description:
30	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x80
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x0E
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 6
	2 bytes	CRC

35

#### Synchronize

Requests that the communications process on a master terminal initiate a synchronization with its

server. Different levels of synchronization can be requested in the flags field. Note that the communications process should perform a full synchronization on startup and again every few hours automatically (depending on the dialing interval configured for the location). The total size of the framed packet will be 7 bytes.

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x80
10	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x0F
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 7
	1 byte	Flags
		Defined bits include:
15		0x01 Scan file system and update W_CONTENT_CACHE table
		0x02 Synchronize the database with the server
		0x04 Synchronize subscriber records in cache
20		0xFF Do full synchronization
	2 bytes	CRC

#### Synchronize Response

Sent by the communications process on the master terminal in response to a Synchronize packet, indicating that the process will begin the synchronization as soon as possible. The total size of the framed packet will be 6 bytes.

	Field Size:	Description:
30	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x80
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x10
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 6
	2 bytes	CRC

#### 35 Receipt Validation

Receipt validation packets are traditionally sent by validation terminals, but can be sent by any authorized ADMIN terminal. Receipt IDs are printed on all receipts or coupons generated at ADMIN terminals.

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The receipt ID is printed in two formats - a bar-code symbol using the Code 39 symbology, and a 15-digit numerical string, printed in 5 groups of 3 digits.

This packet is also used to redeem receipts and loyalty points the subscriber has on account. This is typically done by game terminals, following a Subscriber Account Information query to gather the current account information.

Receipt validation packets have the following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x02
15	2 bytes	Packet Size = 30
	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	6 bytes	Validating Terminal ID
	1 byte	Receipt ID length (10 or 15)
	N bytes	Receipt ID
20	(Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)	
	[END ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	2 bytes	CRC

The length of the receipt data governs its format. The formats supported, and their lengths, are shown here:

	Length:	Format:
	10	10 Code-39 Bar-code symbols, as read from the printed receipt
	14	4-byte value representing the loyalty program ID
30		4-byte value representing the number of points being redeemed
		4-byte value representing the subscriber ID
		2-byte value representing the PIN
35	15	15 decimal digits, as printed on the receipt
	16	10 Code-39 Bar-code symbols, as read from the printed coupon
		4-byte value representing the subscriber ID
		2-byte value representing the PIN
40	21	15 digit receipt ID of coupon being redeemed
		4-byte value representing the subscriber ID
		2-byte value representing the PIN

The receipt ID should appear in the packet in the same order as entered or scanned from the receipt. For numeric IDs, send the ASCII code for each digit. For bar-code format, send the ASCII codes for the bar-code symbols as defined in the Code 39 bar-code symbology.

#### Receipt Validation Response

When the server receives a Receipt Validation query, it will attempt to validate the receipt ID in the packet, and will return this response packet with the results.

Receipt validation response packets have the following data structure:

Field Size:	Description:
1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x03
2 bytes	Packet Size = 14 or 22
[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
1 byte	Status indicator
	0 = Coupon valid-payment authorized
	1 = Coupon not found on server
	2 = System error
	3 = Coupon already redeemed
	4 = Insufficient loyalty points
	5 = Invalid loyalty program
	6 = Subscriber not found
	7 = Invalid PIN
	8 = Subscriber account frozen
15 bytes	Authorization code (only present if status=0)
(Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)	
[END ENCRYPTED AREA]	
2 bytes	CRC

The authorization code will be an ASCII string consisting of digits only. It will always contain 15 digits.

#### Subscriber Information

Subscriber information queries are sent by clients when a subscriber logs on to a terminal and that subscriber's information is not in the local

database cache. This query will cause table and file downloads between the query and the response.

Subscriber information request packets have the following data structure:

5	<b>Field Size:</b>	<b>Description:</b>
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x04
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 38
	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
10	6 bytes	Terminal ID requesting the information
	1 byte	Card type used in the request
		1 = NANI card
		2 = Credit card
		3 = Debit card
15		4 = Name
		5 = Name and SSN
	16 bytes	Card data
	2 bytes	PIN
	(Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)	
20	[END ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	2 bytes	CRC

If the card type is 1 (ADMIN Cards), the card data should be filled with the 10-digit ID read from the NANI card followed by 6 spaces.

25 If the card type is 2 or 3 (Credit or Debit card), the card data field should be the data read from the PAN field on the card stripe (either track or track 2).

30 If the card type is 4 (Name), the card data field should be filled with 14 characters of the player's name followed by 2 spaces.

35 If the card type is 5 (Name and SSN), the card data field should be filled with 10 characters of the player's name followed by a 4-byte representation of the players SSN (treated as an integer, stored LSB first), followed by 2 spaces. This is the only case in which non-ASCII data is stored in the card data field.

**Subscriber Information Response**

When the server received a request for subscriber information, it will collect the information about the subscriber (if found) into table and file download packets, and transmit them to the client. When all  
 5 downloads are complete, this response packet will be sent to the client. If there is an error or if the subscriber is not found in the server's database, this response will be transmitted right away.

10 Subscriber information response packets have the following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x05
15	2 bytes	Packet Size = 14 or 22
	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	6 bytes	Terminal ID requesting the information
	1 byte	Status Indicator
		0 = Information found - subscriber valid
20		1 = Information not found
		2 = System error
		3 = Invalid PIN
	4 bytes	Subscriber ID (only present if status = 0)
25	(Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)	
	[END ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	2 bytes	CRC

If status is 0 or 3, this packet will be preceded  
 30 by a one or more table and/or file download packets containing the subscriber information. When the response packet is received, all subscriber data will have been downloaded to the terminal. Responses with status codes 1 or 2 will be returned right away.

**35 Account Withdrawal**

This query is sent by clients when a subscriber requests a withdrawal of money currently on account.

Account withdrawal packets have the following data structure:



	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x06
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 22
5	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	6 bytes	Terminal ID requesting the transaction
	4 bytes	Subscriber ID
	2 bytes	PIN number entered by subscriber
	4 bytes	Amount to be withdrawn (in US cents)
10	(Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)	
	[END ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	2 bytes	CRC

The server will enforce limits on the maximum and minimum amounts for which a withdrawal can be made.

#### 15 Account Withdrawal Response

When an account withdrawal request is made, the server will attempt to perform the withdrawal, then will send this response packet to the client with the results.

20 Account withdrawal response packets have the following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x07
25	2 bytes	Packet Size = 22 or 38
	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	6 bytes	Terminal ID performing the withdrawal
	4 bytes	Subscriber ID
	1 byte	Status indicator
30		0 = Withdrawal authorized
		1 = Insufficient funds
		2 = Subscriber not found on server
		3 = Invalid PIN
		4 = Account frozen
35		5 = System error
		6 = Invalid amount
	15 bytes	Authorization ID for withdrawal (only present if status = 0)
	4 bytes	New account balance, in US cents (only present if status = 0)
40	(Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)	
	[END ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	2 bytes	CRC

**Account Deposit**

This query is sent by the clients when a subscriber requests a deposit of money to his or her own ADMIN account.

- 5 Account deposit packets have the following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x08
10	2 bytes	Packet Size = 22
	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	6 bytes	Terminal ID requesting the transaction
	4 bytes	Subscriber ID
	2 bytes	PIN number entered by subscriber
15	4 bytes	Amount to be deposited (in US cents)
	[END ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	2 bytes	CRC

**Account Deposit Response**

- 20 When an account deposit request is made, the server will attempt to perform the deposit, then will send this response packet to the client with the results.

Account deposit response packets have the following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x09
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 22 or 38
	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
30	6 bytes	Terminal ID performing the withdrawal
	4 bytes	Subscriber ID
	1 byte	Status indicator
		0 = Deposit accepted
		1 = Account limit exceeded
35		2 = Subscriber not found on server
		3 = Invalid PIN
		4 = Account frozen
		5 = System error
		6 = Invalid amount
40	15 bytes	Authorization ID for deposit (only present if status = 0)
	4 bytes	New account balance, in US cents (only present if status = 0)

(Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)  
[END ENCRYPTED AREA]  
2 bytes CRC

### Subscriber Account Data Request

5 This query is sent by clients when a subscriber requests a full report on his or her current account status.

Subscriber account data request packets have the following data structure:

10	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x0A
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 22
	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
15	6 bytes	Terminal ID
	4 bytes	Subscriber ID
	2 bytes	PIN
	(Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)	
	[END ENCRYPTED AREA]	
20	2 bytes	CRC

### Subscriber Account Data Response

When the server received an account data request, it collects the information about the subscriber's account and sends this response packet.

25 Subscriber account data response packets have the following data structure:

30	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x0B
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 22 or 38+
	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	6 bytes	Terminal ID
	4 bytes	Subscriber ID
	1 byte	Status Indicator
35		0 = Success
		1 = Account Frozen
		2 = Subscriber not found
		3 = Invalid PIN
		4 = System error
40	4 bytes	Account balance (in US cents) (on success)
	4 bytes	Amount withdrawn pending confirmation (in US cents) (on success)
	2 bytes	Number of outstanding orders (on success)
	6 bytes	Order ID (on success)
45	40 bytes	Item name (on success)

	4 bytes	Date and time order received (on success)
	4 bytes	Date and time order sent to supplier (on success)
	4 bytes	Expected ship date and time (on success)
5	4 bytes	Date and time order shipped (on success)
	4 bytes	Date and time order canceled (on success)
	2 bytes	Number of coupons (on success)
	4 bytes	Coupon ID (on success)
	40 bytes	Description (on success)
10	6 bytes	Receipt ID (on success)
	4 bytes	Face value (on success)
	4 bytes	Expiration date (on success)
	2 bytes	Number of loyalty programs (on success)
	4 bytes	Loyalty program ID (on success)
15	40 bytes	Loyalty program name (on success)
	20 bytes	Loyalty point label (on success)
	4 bytes	Number of points (on success)
		(Pad encrypted are to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)
		[END ENCRYPTED AREA]
20	2 bytes	CRC

### Winning Redemption Play

When a redemption game has been played that awards a prize, and the prize has a limited number of units available (a non-zero value for the NUM\_REMAINING field in the database), or that wins a prize that includes a pool amount, the terminal should immediately issue this query to update its local prize information.

This packet permits prize pools to be maintained across several locations, without the chance that more prizes that are available will be given out. It also allows the server to update the local pool value so players can see pool contributions from multiple locations.

Winning redemption play packets have the following data structure:

	<b>Field Size:</b>	<b>Description:</b>
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x0C
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 38+
40		[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
	4 bytes	Subscriber ID playing the redemption game (LSB first)
	6 bytes	Terminal ID on which the redemption game was played

4 bytes      Service ID on which redemption game was played  
                  (LSB first)  
 1 byte      Player Station (8 bit flags, position 0 = station  
                  1, etc.)  
 5    1 byte      Active Stations (8 bit flags, position 0 =  
                  station 1, etc.)  
 4 bytes      Start Date and Time (UTC format, LSB first)  
 4 bytes      End Date and Time (UTC format, LSB first)  
 1 byte      Flags  
 10              0x01 Equipment failed during game  
                  0x02 Score is invalid  
 1 byte      Number of statistics (n)  
 [BEGIN REPEATING LIST]  
             4 bytes      Statistic ID (LSB first)  
 15              4 bytes      Statistic Value (LSB first)  
 [END REPEATING LIST]  
 1 byte      Number of redemption games entered with the play  
                  (m)  
 [BEGIN REPEATING LIST]  
 20              4 bytes      Redemption ID (LSB first)  
                  2 bytes      Par level beaten (LSB first)  
                  4 bytes      Par score beaten (LSB first)  
                  4 bytes      Derived score achieved by subscriber (LSB  
                  first)  
 25              4 bytes      Prize ID awarded (LSB first)  
 [END REPEATING LIST]  
 (Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)  
 [END ENCRYPTED AREA]  
 2 bytes      CRC  
 30      The subscriber ID may be 0 if the redemption game  
          is unidentified.

#### Winning Redemption Play Response

When a winning redemption play query is received at  
 the server, it will adjust the number of the awarded  
 35 prizes remaining (if that number is limited), and/or it  
 will calculate the pool amount to award to the player  
 based on the current value of the collective prize  
 pool. (If the par level has an associated pool amount).  
 It will send this response packet back to the terminal,  
 40 indicating the amount of the pool the player should be  
 awarded and updating the pool value and number of  
 prizes remaining as appropriate.

Winning redemption play response packets have the  
 following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x0D
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 14+
5	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	4 bytes	Current pool value (LSB first)
	1 byte	Number of par levels being updated (n)
	[BEGIN REPEATING LIST]	
10	4 bytes	Redemption ID being updated (LSB first)
	2 bytes	Par level being updated (LSB first)
	4 bytes	New pool value (after award) (LSB first)
	4 bytes	Pool amount to award (LSB first)
15	4 bytes	Number of prizes remaining (LSB first)
	[END REPEATING LIST]	
	(Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)	
	[END ENCRYPTED AREA]	
20	2 bytes	CRC

#### Subscriber ID Request

A subscriber ID request is used when a terminal needs to register a new player who does not have a NANI card. It generates a unique, unassigned subscriber ID that the player's card data can be associated with.

Subscriber ID request packets have no data. The packet header is sufficient to convey the request.

	Field Size:	Description:
30	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x0E
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 6
	2 bytes	CRC

#### Subscriber ID Response

Upon completion, this request will have registered this ID as "allocated but unassigned". When the player registers, the terminal should send in a New Subscriber Event to assign the ID to the player.

Subscriber ID response packets have the following data structure:

40	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x0F

2 bytes            Packet Size = 14  
 [BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]  
 1 byte            Status Code  
                   0 = Success  
                   1 = Failure  
 4 bytes            Subscriber ID (only present on success)  
 (Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)  
 [END ENCRYPTED AREA]  
 2 bytes            CRC

# 10    **Credit/Debit Request**

This request is issued by a terminal when a player presents a credit or debit card and requests that money be transferred on to the terminal for play, or into the player's account.

15        Credit/debit request packets have the following data structure:

Field Size:	Description:
1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x10
20    2 bytes	Packet Size = 46
	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
6 bytes	Terminal ID requesting the transaction
4 bytes	Subscriber ID
2 bytes	PIN (LSB first)
25    1 byte	Card format (FC from track 1 stripe)
16 bytes	Card data (PAN code from track 1 stripe)
4 bytes	Expiration date (4 bytes of addition data from track 1 stripe)
2 bytes	Debit PIN (LSB first, zero for credit cards)
30    4 bytes	Amount to be withdrawn (in US cents, LSB first)
1 byte	Disposition
	0 = Place in subscriber account
35	1 = Credit local terminal
	(pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)
	[END ENCRYPTED AREA]
2 bytes	CRC

40        The card format, card data and expiration date fields should all appear exactly as read from the magnetic stripe on the card. The PIN should be entered by the player for debit cards only.

**Save State Request**

This request is used when a player wants to save the state of a game or other service (including the user interface shell) for later restoration (on this or  
 5 another terminal).

Save State request packets have the following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
10	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x12
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 46
		[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
	6 bytes	Terminal ID on which the state is being saved
15	4 bytes	Subscriber ID
	2 bytes	PIN
	4 bytes	Service ID
	1 byte	Slot Number
	20 bytes	Save State Name
20		(Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)
		[END ENCRYPTED AREA]
	2 bytes	CRC

This packet is sent to the server to obtain a File ID. That file ID can then be used to upload the save  
 25 state file to the server.

**Restore State Request**

This request is issued when a player wants to restore a state that was saved previously on this or another terminal. The server will return the File ID  
 30 of the save state file, and if the download flag indicates a download is required, it will download the save state file between the request and the response.

Restore State request packets have the following data structure:

35	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x14
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 30
		[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA] = 17



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6 bytes	Terminal ID on which the state is being restored
4 bytes	Subscriber ID
2 bytes	PIN
5 4 bytes	Service ID
1 byte	Slot number
1 byte	Download flag
	0 = Do not download the save state file
10	1 = Download the file if it exists
	(Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)
	[END ENCRYPTED AREA]
2 bytes	CRC

Even if the file exists on the local machine, this request should be made before the player is allowed to load it, to assure the player is authenticated as the owner of the data, and also to verify the File ID of the save state file as stored in the SUBSCRIBER\_SAVE\_STATE table.

## 20 Restore State Response

When the server received a restore state request, it will search for the saved state data, validate the integrity of the file, and return the file ID to the client. If the client requested a download of the file, the file will be transmitted before the response is returned.

Restore State response packets have the following data structure:

	<b>Field Size:</b>	<b>Description:</b>
30	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x15
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 14
		[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
	1 byte	Status Indicator
35		0 = Permission to use save state granted
		1 = Requested save state not found on server
		2 = Subscriber not found on server
		3 = Invalid PIN
40		4 = Service not found on server
		5 = Account frozen
		6 = System error

4 bytes        File ID (only present if status = 0)  
 (Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)  
 [END ENCRYPTED AREA]  
 2 bytes        CRC

### 5 New Subscriber Card Request

This request is used to associate a new card number with an existing subscriber. This allows players to use multiple cards (including their name or name/SSN combination) to identify themselves to the network.

10        This request will succeed only if the new card ID is unique throughout the entire ADMIN network.

New Subscriber Card request packets have the following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
15	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x16
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 38
		[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
	6 bytes	Terminal ID
20	4 bytes	Subscriber ID
	2 bytes	PIN
	1 byte	Card Type
		1 = ADMIN card
		2 = Credit card
25		3 = Debit card
		4 = Name
		5 = Name and SSN
	16 bytes	Card Data
		(Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)
30		[END ENCRYPTED AREA]
	2 bytes	CRC

### New Subscriber Card Response

When a new subscriber card request is received by the server, it will validate the uniqueness of the card data and create a new card record for the subscriber, returning the result in this packet.

New Subscriber Card response packets have the following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
40	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x17

```

2 bytes      Packet Size = 22
[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
6 bytes      Terminal ID
4 bytes      Subscriber ID
5 1 byte      Status indicator
                0 = Card added successfully
                1 = Card is registered to another
                  subscriber
                2 = Subscriber not found on server
10            3 = Invalid PIN
                4 = Card already registered to this
                  subscriber
                5 = Account frozen
                6 = System error
15 (Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)
   [END ENCRYPTED AREA]
2 bytes      CRC

```

#### Reserve Merchandise

Reserve merchandise request packets are used to  
 20 reserve an item of merchandise. The requester can  
 specify attribute values for the item, which the server  
 will try to match.

Reserve merchandise request packets have the  
 following data structure:

```

25 Field Size: Description:
   1 byte      Packet Type = 0x81
   1 byte      Packet Subtype = 0x18
   2 bytes     Packet Size = 38+
   [BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
30 6 bytes     Terminal ID
   4 bytes     Subscriber ID
   2 bytes     PIN
   4 bytes     Item ID to reserve
   4 bytes     Quantity to reserve
35 4 bytes     Price offered
   1 byte      Number of attributes
                1 byte      Attribute ID
                2 bytes     Attribute data size
                Variable    Attribute data
40 (Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)
   [END ENCRYPTED AREA]
2 bytes      CRC

```

**Reserve Merchandise Response**

Reserve Merchandise response packets indicate to the requester whether the reservation was successful, and if so, what the actual attribute values of the reserved item is. If the requested quantity could not be met, the largest quantity that could be reserved is returned.

Reserve Merchandise response packets have the following data structure:

10	<b>Field Size:</b>	<b>Description:</b>
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x19
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 38+
	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
15	6 bytes	Terminal ID
	4 bytes	Subscriber ID
	4 bytes	Item ID being reserved
	1 byte	Status code
		0 Reservation successful
20		1 No items remain in inventory
		2 Invalid request
		3 System error
	4 bytes	Quantity reserved (on success)
	4 bytes	Price of reserved items (on success)
25	6 bytes	Reservation ID (on success)
	1 byte	Number of attributes
	1 byte	Attribute ID
	2 bytes	Attribute data size
	Variable	Attribute data
30	(Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)	
	[END ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	2 bytes	CRC

**Purchase Merchandise**

Purchase merchandise request packets are used to purchase merchandise that was previously reserved with a Reserve merchandise query. The requester can specify attribute values for the item, which the server will try to match.

Purchase merchandise request packets have the following data structure:

**Field Size: Description:**

- 1 byte Packet Type = 0x81
- 1 byte Packet Subtype = 0x1A
- 2 bytes Packet Size = 30+
- 5 [BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
- 6 bytes Terminal ID
- 4 bytes Subscriber ID
- 2 bytes PIN
- 6 bytes Reservation ID (on success)
- 10 4 bytes Purchase price
- (Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)
- [END ENCRYPTED AREA]
- 2 bytes CRC

**Purchase Merchandise Response**

- 15 Purchase Merchandise response packets verify to the requester that the purchase has been processed by the server and that the money should be deducted from the player's funds (either account fees or cash).

- 20 Purchase merchandise response packets have the following data structure:

**Field Size: Description:**

- 1 byte Packet Type = 0x81
- 1 byte Packet Subtype = 0x1B
- 2 bytes Packet Size = 22 or 30
- 25 [BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
- 6 bytes Terminal ID
- 4 bytes Subscriber ID
- 1 byte Status code
- 30 0 Purchase successful
- 1 No items remain in inventory
- 2 Invalid request
- 3 System error
- 6 bytes Order ID (on success)
- (Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)
- 35 [END ENCRYPTED AREA]
- 2 bytes CRC

**Release Merchandise**

- 40 Release merchandise request packets are used to release merchandise that was previously reserved with a Reserve merchandise query. The requester can specify attribute values for the item, which the server will try to match.

Purchase merchandise request packets have the following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
5	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x1C
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 30
		[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
	6 bytes	Terminal ID
	4 bytes	Subscriber ID
10	2 bytes	PIN
	6 bytes	Reservation ID (on success)
		(Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)
		[END ENCRYPTED AREA]
	2 bytes	CRC

#### 15 Release Merchandise Response

Release merchandise response packets verify to the requester that reserved merchandise has been released.

Purchase merchandise response packets have the following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x81
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x1D
	2 bytes	Packet Size = 30
		[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
25	6 bytes	Terminal ID
	4 bytes	Subscriber ID
	6 bytes	Reservation ID
	1 byte	Status code
		0 Release successful
30		1 Invalid request
		2 System error
		(Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)
		[END ENCRYPTED AREA]
	2 bytes	CRC

#### 35 Subscriber Ranking Request

A request for a subscriber's current ranking in one or more tournament brackets. This can be used to request ranking in brackets that have ended and are beyond their posting period.

40 Subscriber ranking request packets have the following data structure:

**Field Size: Description:**

1 byte Packet Type = 0x81  
 1 byte Packet Subtype = 0x1D  
 2 bytes Packet Size = 30+  
 5 [BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]  
 6 bytes Terminal ID  
 4 bytes Subscriber ID  
 2 bytes PIN  
 1 byte Number of tournament brackets  
 10 4 bytes Tournament ID  
 1 byte Bracket ID  
 (Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)  
 [END ENCRYPTED AREA]  
 2 bytes CRC

**15 Subscriber Ranking Response**

The response to the subscriber ranking request packet. This packet contains the subscriber's current position and ranking score in each of the requested tournament brackets that the subscriber has participated in. If the subscriber has not yet played in one of the requested brackets, or the bracket is not found on the server, it will not be included in the list.

Subscriber ranking response packets have the following data structure:

**Field Size: Description:**  
 1 byte Packet Type = 0x81  
 1 byte Packet Subtype = 0x1E  
 2 bytes Packet Size = 22  
 30 [BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]  
 1 byte Status  
 0 = Query succeeded  
 1 = Account frozen  
 2 = Subscriber not found  
 35 3 = Invalid PIN  
 4 = System error  
 4 bytes Subscriber ID  
 1 byte Number of tournament brackets  
 4 bytes Tournament ID  
 40 1 byte Bracket ID  
 2 bytes Rank  
 4 bytes Score  
 4 bytes Score Date and Time  
 (Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)

[END ENCRYPTED AREA]

2 bytes        CRC

### Event Packets

Event packets are transmitted on sockets connected  
 5 to the Event services IP port, or over an asynchronous  
 POS network connection. In either case, they use a  
 transmit-ack lockstep exchange. The client transmits  
 an event packet, the server responds with an Ack. If  
 the server does not respond within 1 second, the client  
 10 resends the event packet up to 5 times, then fails and  
 moves on to its next event. If the server sends a Nak,  
 the packet should be resent right away. These timeouts  
 may need to be tuned for Internet-based transmission.

The entire data portion of the event packet is  
 15 encrypted using the encryption parameters negotiated  
 for the connection.

### Alarm

Alarm event packets have the following data  
 structure:

20	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x82
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x00
	2 bytes	Packet Size
		[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
25	6 bytes	Terminal ID of the machine reporting the alarm
	2 bytes	Alarm code being reported (LSB first). Currently defined values are shown below.
	4 bytes	Time the alarm was reported (UTC format, LSB first)
30	1 byte	Flag indicating whether the alarm was handled by the terminal (1 if the terminal handled the alarm with a local handler)
35	2 bytes	Alarm data size (LSB first)
	Variable	Alarm data. The content of this field depends on the alarm type. The formats for each defined alarm code are shown below.
		(Pad data portion of packet to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)
40		[END ENCRYPTED AREA]



2 bytes          CRC

### Alarm

	Code:	Meaning:	Data:
	1	Hard reset (power up)	None
5	2	Soft reset	None
	3	Hardware failure	ASCII diagnostic message (optional)
	4	Firmware failure	ASCII diagnostic message (optional)
10	5	Bill acceptor full	None
	6	Coin jam	None
	7	Bill jam	None
	8	Network disabled	None
	12	Game time-out	None
15	13	Hard drive full	None
	18	Printer error	None
	19	Printer paper low	None
	22	Cable disconnected	ASCII diagnostic message (optional)
20	23	Security alarm	Binary position of switch positions (use 32 bits)
	24	Enabled by technician	Technician ID enabling terminal
25	25	Disabled by technician	Technician ID disabling terminal
	26	Immediate call requested	None
	27	Queue entry aged	None
	29	Serial number changed	None

30          Alarm events are queued to the server as soon as they are detected. Alarms of the following types are considered critical and should be transmitted right away:

35	Hardware failure	Firmware failure
	Bill acceptor full	Coin jam
	Bill jam	Printer error
	Cable disconnected	Security alarm
	Immediate call request	

### Tournament Play

40          Tournament play event packets have the following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x82
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x01
45	2 bytes	Packet Size

```

[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
4 bytes      Subscriber ID playing the tournament game
               (LSB first)
5  6 bytes      Terminal ID on which the tournament game
               was played
4 bytes      Service ID on which tournament game was
               played (LSB first)
1 byte       Player Station (8 bit flags, position 0 =
               station 1, etc.)
10 1 byte       Active Station (8 bit flags, position 0 =
               station 1, etc.)
4 bytes      Start Date and Time (UTC format, LSB first)
4 bytes      End Date and Time (UTC format, LSB first)
1 byte       Flags
15           0x01      Equipment failed during
                       game
               0x02      Score is invalid
               0x04      Player should be
                       disqualified
20 1 byte       Number of statistics (n)
      4 bytes      Statistic ID (LSB first)
      4 bytes      Statistic Value (LSB first)
      ...
25 1 byte       Number of tournament games entered with the
               play (m)
      4 bytes      Tournament ID entered (LSB first)
      1 byte       Bracket ID entered
      4 bytes      Derived score achieved by subscriber
               (LSB first)
30 ...
(Pad data portion of packet to even 8-byte boundary
with zeros)
[END ENCRYPTED AREA]
2 bytes      CRC
35 Redemption Play
      Redemption play event packets have the following
      data structure:

Field Size: Description:
1 byte       Packet Type = 0x82
40 1 byte       Packet Subtype = 0x02
2 bytes      Packet Size
[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
4 bytes      Subscriber ID playing redemption game (LSB
               first)
45 6 bytes      Terminal ID on which redemption game was
               played
4 bytes      Service ID on which redemption game was
               played (LSB first)

```

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	1 byte	Player Station (8 bit flags, position 0 = station 1, etc.)
	1 byte	Active Stations (8 bit flags, position 0 = station 1, etc.)
5	4 bytes	Start Date and Time (UTC format, LSB first)
	4 bytes	End Date and Time (UTC format, LSB first)
	1 byte	Flags
		0x01      Equipment failed during game
10		0x02      Score is invalid
	1 byte	Number of statistics (n)
	4 bytes	Statistic ID (LSB first)
	4 bytes	Statistic Value (LSB first)
	...	
15	1 byte	Number of redemption games entered with the play (m)
	4 bytes	Redemption ID (LSB first)
	2 bytes	Par level beaten (LSB first)
	4 bytes	Par score beaten (LSB first)
20	4 bytes	Derived score achieved by subscriber (LSB first)
	4 bytes	Pool amount awarded (LSB first)
	...	
		(Pad data portion of packet to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)
25		[END ENCRYPTED AREA]
	2 bytes	CRC

**Meter Readings**

Meter readings event packets have the following

30 data structure:

	<b>Field Size:</b>	<b>Description:</b>
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x82
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x03
	2 bytes	Packet Size
35		[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
	6 bytes	Terminal ID on which the meters were collected
	4 bytes	The date and time meters were collected (in UTC format, LSB first)
40	2 bytes	Number of terminal meters included (LSB first) (n)
	4 bytes	Terminal Meter ID (LSB first)
	4 bytes	Terminal Meter Value (LSB first)
	...	
45	2 bytes	Number of service meters (LSB first) (m)
	4 bytes	Service ID of the meter (LSB first)
	4 bytes	Meter ID of the meter (LSB first)
	4 bytes	Meter Value of the meter (LSB first)

...  
 (Pad data portion of packet to even 8-byte boundary  
 with zeros)

[END ENCRYPTED AREA]

5 2 bytes CRC

Terminal manufacturers should support as many of  
 the following pre-defined terminal meter IDs as  
 possible, as well as any additional meters available:

	Meter ID:	Meaning:
10	1	Left slot coins in
	2	Right slot coins in
	3	3 <sup>rd</sup> slot coins in
	4	4 <sup>th</sup> slot coins in
	5	Paid credits
15	6	Total collection (in cents)
	7	Service credits
	8	Total plays
	9	Total uptime (minutes)
	10	Number of hard resets
20	11	Number of soft resets

Terminal meters should never reset to zero. They  
 should accumulate in 32-bit fields over the lifetime of  
 the terminal. Relative values will be computed between  
 two consecutive readings at the database.

## 25 Ad Statistics

Ad statistics event packets have the following data  
 structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x82
30	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x04
	2 bytes	Packet Size
		[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
	6 bytes	Terminal ID on which the statistics were collected
35	4 bytes	The date and time statistics were collected (in UTC format, LSB first)
	2 bytes	Number of unidentified ads (n)
	4 bytes	Target ID (LSB first)
	4 bytes	Number of plays
40	...	
	2 bytes	Number of identified ad exposures (LSB first) (m)
	4 bytes	Target ID (LSB first)
	4 bytes	Subscriber ID (LSB first)

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4 bytes      Date and time the ad was played (UTC  
format, LSB first)

...

5 (Pad data portion of packet to even 8-byte boundary  
with zeros)

[END ENCRYPTED AREA]

2 bytes      CRC

Ad statistics are accumulated on each terminal and  
queued at midnight each night (or whenever the terminal  
10 detects the current day has changed, in case it is  
powered off at midnight). The packet reports all ad  
plays for the day. As soon as this packet is queued,  
the ad play records can be deleted from the terminal,  
and a new day's record keeping begun. The queued entry  
15 must not be deleted until successfully received at the  
server and acknowledged.

#### Service Accesses

Service accesses event packets have the following  
data structure:

#### 20 Field Size: Description:

1 byte      Packet Type = 0x82

1 byte      Packet Subtype = 0x05

2 bytes      Packet Size

[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]

25 6 bytes      Terminal ID on which the statistics were  
collected

4 bytes      The date and time statistics were collected  
(in UTC format, LSB first)

2 bytes      Number of service accesses being reported  
30 (LSB first) (n)

4 bytes      Service ID being accessed (LSB first)

1 byte      Profile used

4 bytes      Start date and time of access (UTC  
format, LSB first)

35 4 bytes      End date and time of access (UTC format,  
LSB first)

4 bytes      Subscriber ID (LSB first)

4 bytes      Cash funds used (LSB first)

4 bytes      Account funds used (LSB first)

40 ...

(Pad data portion of packet to even 8-byte boundary  
with zeros)

[END ENCRYPTED AREA]

2 bytes      CRC

This packet tracks all accesses to any service on the terminal. Each time a player plays a game or engages in a session in any other service, the data should be stored. This packet should be generated each evening at midnight for the day's service accesses (or whenever the terminal detects the current day has changed).

#### Down Time

10      Down time event packets have the following data structure:

#### Field Size:      Description:

	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x82
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x06
15	2 bytes	Packet Size
	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	6 bytes	Terminal ID on which the down times are being reported
20	4 bytes	The date and time down times were reported (in UTC format, LSB first)
	2 bytes	Number of down times being reported (LSB first) (n)
	4 bytes	Technician ID responsible for the down time (LSB first)
25	4 bytes	Start date and time of down time (UTC format, LSB first)
	4 bytes	End date and time of down time (UTC format, LSB first)
	...	
30	(Pad data portion of packet to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)	
	[END ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	2 bytes	CRC

35      This packet tracks all down times experienced by a terminal. Games should periodically update some non-volatile timestamp while they are running, and then test this value on powerup to see how long the power outage was, and report this as down time. When a technician administratively takes the game down through a service menu, this is also logged in this packet.

40

This packet should be generated each evening at midnight for the day's down times (or whenever the terminal detects the current day has changed).

### New Subscriber

- 5           New subscriber event packets have the following data structure:

Field Size: Description:	
1 byte	Packet Type = 0x82
1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x07
10   2 bytes	Packet Size
	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
6 bytes	Terminal ID on which the subscriber registered
4 bytes	Subscriber ID being registered (LSB first)
15   26 bytes	Alias entered by the subscriber
26 bytes	Street address entered by the subscriber
10 bytes	Postal code entered by the subscriber
10 bytes	Phone number entered by the subscriber
20 bytes	First name entered by subscriber
20   20 bytes	Last name entered by subscriber
2 bytes	Middle initial entered by subscriber
1 byte	Birth day entered by subscriber
1 byte	Birth month entered by subscriber
25   2 bytes	Birth year entered by subscriber (LSB first)
1 byte	Gender entered by subscriber (0 = male, 1 = female)
9 bytes	SSN entered by subscriber
2 bytes	PIN entered by the subscriber
30   1 byte	Number of cards to register
1 byte	Card Type
	1 = ADMIN card
	2 = Credit card
	3 = Debit card
35   4 = Name	
	5 = Name and SSN
16 bytes	Card Data
...	
(Pad data portion of packet to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)	
40   [END ENCRYPTED AREA]	
2 bytes	CRC

- 45           New subscriber events are queued when players register a new card. They are queued at the time the data is entered, but do not need to be sent right away.

However, if the player subsequently plays any games that generate queue entries, the terminal must ensure that this event is transmitted to the server before any game plays for that player. This is to ensure that the  
 5 server has established an account for the player before attaching a game play to it.

Any of the registered cards that are included in the packet that already exist on the server or fail for some other reason will be skipped, but the subscriber  
 10 will be created regardless. A card of type "NANI Card" with a card ID equal to the value of the subscriber ID will be created automatically.

#### New Team

New team event packets have the following data  
 15 structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x82
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x08
	2 bytes	Packet Size
20	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	6 bytes	Terminal ID on which the subscriber registered
	4 bytes	Subscriber ID of team being registered (LSB first)
25	26 bytes	Alias entered by the team
	2 bytes	PIN entered for team
	1 byte	Number of members
	4 bytes	Subscriber ID
	1 byte	Flags
30	...	
	(Pad data portion of packet to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)	
	[END ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	2 bytes	CRC

35

New team events are queued when teams register. They are queued at the time the data is entered, but do not need to be sent right away. However, if the team subsequently plays any games that generate queue



entries, the terminal must ensure that this event is transmitted to the server before any game plays for that team. This is to ensure that the server has established an account for the team before attaching a game play to it.

#### Issued Coupons

Issued coupons event packets have the following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
10	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x82
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x09
	2 bytes	Packet Size
		[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
15	6 bytes	Terminal ID on which the down times are being reported
	2 bytes	Number of coupons being reported (LSB first) (n)
	4 bytes	Coupon ID issued (LSB first)
20	4 bytes	Subscriber ID coupon was issued to (LSB first)
	4 bytes	Date and time coupon was issued (UTC format, LSB first)
	6 bytes	Receipt ID
	1 byte	Flags
25	...	(Pad data portion of packet to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)
		[END ENCRYPTED AREA]
	2 bytes	CRC

30 This packet tracks all coupons issued by a terminal. This packet should be generated each night at midnight for the day's coupons (or whenever the terminal detects the current day has changed).

#### Loyalty Point Awards

35 Loyalty point award event packets have the following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x82
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x0A
40	2 bytes	Packet Size
		[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]

	6 bytes	Terminal ID on which the awards are being reported
	2 bytes	Number of awards being reported (LSB first) (n)
5	4 bytes	Subscriber ID receiving the award (LSB first)
	4 bytes	Loyalty Program ID (LSB first)
	2 bytes	Number of points awarded (LSB first)
	4 bytes	Date and time the award was made (UTC format, LSB first)
10		...
		(Pad data portion of packet to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)
		[END ENCRYPTED AREA]
15	2 bytes	CRC

This packet tracks all loyalty points awarded by a terminal. This packet should be generated each evening at midnight for the day's awards (or whenever the terminal detects the current day has changed).

## 20 Synchronization Packets

### Inventory

Inventory packets have the following data structure:

	<b>Field Size:</b>	<b>Description:</b>
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x83
25	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x00
	2 bytes	Packet Size
		[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]
	6 bytes	Terminal ID issuing the request (or 0 for server inventories)
30	2 bytes	System software version (LSB first)
	2 bytes	Number of records (LSB first) (n)
	1 byte	Table ID the record belongs to
	4 bytes	Record ID
		...
35	2 bytes	Number of files (LSB first) (m)
	4 bytes	File ID (LSB first)
		...
	2 bytes	Number of content objects (LSB first) (m)
	4 bytes	Content ID (LSB first)
40		...
		(Pad encrypted area to even multiple of 8 bytes)
		[END ENCRYPTED AREA]
	2 bytes	CRC

Data is guaranteed to be in order of ascending table ID, but not necessarily in order of ascending record ID within each table ID.

#### Table Download

5 Downloaded table records are inserted directly into the database, using the record ID as a key. Any existing records with the same record ID are overwritten. A table download packet with 0 records is used to indicate no more data.

10 Table download packets have the following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x83
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x01
15	2 bytes	Packet Size
	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	1 byte	Table ID being downloaded
	2 bytes	Number of records (LSB first) (n)
	6 bytes	Record ID of a record in the table (LSB first)
20	2 bytes	Record data size (in bytes, LSB first)
	Variable	Record data
	...	
	(Pad encrypted area to even multiple of 8 bytes)	
25	[END ENCRYPTED AREA]	
	2 bytes	CRC

#### File Initial Download

File Initial Download packets have the following data structure:

	Field Size:	Description:
30	1 byte	Packet Type = 0x83
	1 byte	Packet Subtype = 0x02
	2 bytes	Packet Size
	[BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]	
35	4 bytes	File ID being downloaded (LSB first)
	4 bytes	Total file size (LSB first)
	4 bytes	File flags (compression info, permissions, etc. - TBD)
	2 bytes	Number of segments (LSB first)
40	1 byte	Path length
	Variable	pathname on local machine
	(Pad encrypted area to even multiple of 8-bytes)	

[END ENCRYPTED AREA]

2 bytes CRC

#### File Next Download

File Next Download packets have the following data

5 structure:

#### Field Size: Description:

1 byte Packet Type = 0x83

1 byte Packet Subtype = 0x03

2 bytes Packet Size

10 [BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]

4 bytes File ID being downloaded (LBS first)

2 bytes Segment number (LSB first)

2 bytes Segment data size (LSB first)

Variable Segment data

15 (Pad encrypted area to even multiple of 8-bytes)

[END ENCRYPTED AREA]

2 bytes CRC

#### File Initial Upload

File Initial Upload packets have the following data

20 structure:

#### Field Size: Description:

1 byte Packet Type = 0x83

1 byte Packet Subtype = 0x04

2 bytes Packet Size

25 [BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]

4 bytes File ID being uploaded (LBS first)

4 bytes Total file size (LSB first)

4 bytes File flags (compression info, permissions, etc. - TBD)

30 2 bytes Number of Segments (LSB first)

1 byte Filename length

Variable Filename

(Pad encrypted area to even multiple of 8-bytes)

[END ENCRYPTED AREA]

35 2 bytes CRC

#### Retrieve File

A request to transfer a file to a client if the client's version of the file is missing or out of date.

Retrieve file request packets have the following data

40 structure:

#### Field Size: Description:

1 byte Packet Type = 0x81

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1 byte            Packet Subtype = 0x1F  
 2 bytes          Packet Size = 22  
 [BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]  
 1 byte            File Type  
 5                      0 = Content  
                     1 = Service file  
 4 bytes          File ID  
 4 bytes          Current file size  
 4 bytes          Current file modification date  
 10                2 bytes          Current file CRC  
                     (Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)  
 [END ENCRYPTED AREA]  
 2 bytes          CRC

**Retrieve File Response**

15                This packet is sent to the client immediately if  
 the requested file is up to date, or does not exist, or  
 after a series of file download packets if the file  
 needs to be downloaded.

Retrieve file request packets have the following  
 20 data structure:

**Field Size: Description:**  
 1 byte            Packet Type = 0x81  
 1 byte            Packet Subtype = 0x20  
 2 bytes           Packet Size = 22  
 25 [BEGIN ENCRYPTED AREA]  
 1 byte            Status  
                     0 = File downloaded successfully  
                     1 = Current file is up to date  
                     2 = Error downloading  
 30                      3 = File not found  
                     4 = System error  
 4 bytes          File ID  
 4 bytes          Current file size  
 4 bytes          Current file modification date  
 35                2 bytes          Current file CRC  
                     (Pad encrypted area to even 8-byte boundary with zeros)  
 [END ENCRYPTED AREA]  
 2 bytes          CRC

40                For the synchronization function, assuming that the  
 inventory of a customer is being downloaded, e.g. from  
 a database associated with a regional server to a  
 database associated with an arcade, public PC or

validation and redemption terminal, the packets can add a field (e.g. 4 bytes) which identifies the customer.

The administration terminal 43 contains a database which specifies the entire system, in subdatabases which can be specified as classes. The content of the complete database, or the content of each subdatabase can be specified by a single administration entity, or any can be specified by authorized suppliers. In the latter case, the content of the subdatabases can be filled by communication between the terminal 43 and suppliers' terminals, using the system shown in Figure 1.

Subdatabases are preferred to relate to the following:

15	Suppliers	Locations
	Game Machines	Game Software
	Redemptions	Tournaments
	Merchandise Categories	Pricing
	Prizes	Alarms
20	Schedules	Manufacturers
	Customers	Technicians
	Advertising	Content
	Coupons	Loyalty Programs
	Promotions	Services
25	Profile Descriptor (e.g. VALs)	

VAL™ is a standard profile descriptor which has been adopted by some companies. VALs or class systems used by other companies can be stored and used in addition to or as a replacement for the demographic classification described herein.

Game Software is an example of the above. A field of the above can be the identification of a game which is located on a CD ROM, hard disk drive, DVD or

mass semiconductor or other storage means at a game location. Another field can be an algorithm which controls the parameters of the game. Another field can store score brackets which a player must reach in order to win a prize. Another field can store timing information which can be used to modify the brackets. Other fields can be filled with other data required for the game.

The other subdatabases can be similarly filled with data to specify the operation of each parameter of the system. For example, a merchant can specify a premium related to the merchant's store as a prize to the player of a game at an arcade nearby to the store. A field in the prize or coupon subdatabase can point to the game or games for which the premium or coupon is to be distributed, another can specify a score bracket to be achieved (which can be >0) by the player in order to win the premium or coupon, etc.

Once the database has been completed to a required level, the subdatabases are downloaded to the decision support server 7, which stores it in its database 9. The decision support server then downloads the data as related to the various peripheral terminals to the associated regional servers, which in turn stores required data in their respective databases 5A to 5N, and downloads the data related to the respective terminals to those of concern.

As a further example, regional server 5A downloads initialization parameters to the master games 21 in the arcades in which authorized game machines are located which can communicate with the regional server 5A. It also downloads initialization parameters to the software at the public PCs with which it can

communicate, which have been authorized at the administration location.

For example, the initialization parameters may initialize or authorize operation of particular video games, with particular score brackets, at the arcade 17 and at the public PC. The initialization parameters may also initialize a program at the public PC which controls acceptance of payments, and/or acceptance of orders for merchandise, and/or redemption of premiums, etc., and also controls transmission of data to the 10 regional server which updates the account of the customer in currency or other media of exchange such as loyalty points, etc.

Table 1 which is attached at the end of this 15 specification describes preferred subdatabases to be established initially at the administration terminal, which specify games, software, advertisements and other matters, and their parameters, which are downloaded to the terminals in a manner as described above. Each of 20 the subdatabases is headed by a table name, and each of the fields describes the content of the field; its content and use are self evident from the name chosen.

It was noted above that parameters can be downloaded for the operation of a game. The shell of a 25 game can have a requirement for score formulae to be inserted. The score formulae can be determined at the administration terminal, and downloaded as noted earlier, as one or more parameters of the game.

For example, consider the Pacman<sup>™</sup> game. Key 30 graphical elements of the game are dots, fruits, ghosts, and the game requires a scope. These elements can be used in formulae; for example the dots can be



given a statistic S00, the fruits a statistic S01, the ghosts a statistic S02 and the scope a statistic S03.

A formula can be determined, e.g.  $(S00 + 5) * S03$  to determine an output score for dots, for example.

- 5 The formulae can be modified by a player rating, the player having been identified by his ID card that has been swiped. The formulae can be modified by the time of day, the number of games played in a certain time interval, the score brackets achieved by players in a
- 10 certain time interval, etc.

Indeed, a game can be refreshed by formulae which change the object of a game. An easy game can be made more difficult or different based on the formulae for a particular player profile.

- 15 Loyalty points, coupons or other prizes can be awarded based on different formulae. These can be specified by different suppliers' terminals interacting with the administration terminal, or solely at the administration terminal.

- 20 Prizes can be awarded based on a history of plays at a particular location. Par level and score brackets can be automatically adjusted. With reference to Figure 3, a histogram is shown of scores of a game against the number of plays achieving the scores.

- 25 Within the region A, the top 10% of scores occur. Within the region B, the next 20% of scores occur, and within the region C, the next 30% of scores occur. A supplier determines, through the administration terminal, that the best prizes should be awarded for
- 30 the scores in region A, the next best prizes for the scores in region B, and the lowest prize for the scores in region C.

The software can store the scores, and supply the scores to the game shell software to adjust the regions A, B and C, depending on how well and how many players play, and the history of prize redemptions at the particular game location, as specified by parameters input at the administration terminal. This can consist of adding the scores together, and if there have been prize redemptions in excess of a predetermined number established at the administration terminal, skewing the scores, or multiplying the scores, by a number or game handicap value. This process of skewing, in effect varies the shape and placement of the curve shown in Figure 4, and provides an automatic par or bracket adjustment for the game.

The software can also keep track of a player's score on a particular game and store it in the player's database, and can forbid the awarding of a prize to the player for a particular game within a certain time interval or within a certain arcade. This will stop a good player from collecting too many prizes or too large a prize on a single machine if the number of players is low, or if the player monopolizes a game.

A key aspect of the system is to control the advertising shown to specific subscribers. Advertising can be shown in "slots", e.g. frames on a video game or public PC display. The administrator can specify advertisement types as indicated in the matrix of Figure 4 as "Ad Target Types to Play", i.e. types of ads for specific matched demographic player types. The first column in the matrix specifies "When To Play".

For example, when no player is present, advertisement types "0x00" followed by "Location Attract", followed by "Terminal Attract (for this

terminal's ID or a broadcast ID)" are specified. When an unidentified player is present (e.g. by detecting a body using an infrared detector), but no service has been selected, an additional advertisement "0x01" is  
5 run immediately following advertisement "0x00".

The entire matrix is filled out at an administrative location and is stored at the administration terminal 43 database, and once complete, it is downloaded to the decision support server 7, and  
10 stored in its database 9. It is then downloaded to the regional server, where it is stored in database 5A, and is downloaded to the master game 21, where it is stored in database 23.

The master game 21 then controls the local DVD  
15 or CD ROM in accordance with the local condition (when to play), to run the advertisements identified in the matrix.

One of the parameters that can be used in an advertisement subdatabase is a demographic limit. For  
20 example, a field parameter can specify that playing of an advertisement for a toy doll can be logically nulled in the event that the location of the game, or the location of the identified player, is in a bar. This information can be downloaded with the initialization  
25 data for an advertisement and/or for a player.

Once playing is initialized, the advertisement specified in the database matrix or the equivalent stored at the database 23 of the master game 21 is indicated to the game shell to be loaded from the DVD  
30 or CD ROM. The game shell inserts the advertisement into a time slot and window (or full screen) on the game (or public PC or other form of) display. Unless the presence of a player, identified or not, has been

detected (e.g. detected by an infrared detector, by swiping of a player's card in a card reader, by detection of a bar code of a coupon or premium by a bar code reader at a validation and redemption center, or  
5 by detection of a personal characteristic such as handwriting, voice, fingerprint, palmprint, iris, etc.) once display of the advertisement has been completed, the master game (or public PC) software accesses the database matrix or the equivalent and causes the next  
10 advertisement to run via the shell and be displayed.

In the event the presence of a subscriber, or of an identified subscriber, is detected, the master game (or public PC) software accesses the advertisement matrix in the database 23, and determines that a  
15 different schedule of advertisements should be run. It then indicates which is the first of the advertisements in this schedule, and causes it to run via the shell, as described above.

It will be recognized that a player will  
20 typically interrupt an attraction mode advertisement by indicating that he wishes to play a game, e.g. by swiping his card in the card reader of a game, or by depositing coins in the coin acceptor of the game and keying in an identification code. The game software  
25 will then indicate this to the master game, which stores an indication in the indicated subscriber's database the identity of the last complete advertisement that the subscriber has seen. This is stored in the table "SUBSCRIBER\_AD", under "AD\_ID" (See  
30 Table 1 located at the end of this specification). When the subscriber is next indicated as being present at a viewable location, and is not playing a game, the next advertisement in the sequence indicated on the

matrix is controlled by the master game or public PC to be displayed.

It will be noted from Table 1 that the record: table = "Ad\_Target" contains fields which specify the  
5 minimum and maximum daily exposures, and the minimum and total daily exposures of an advertisement. These values can be based on sales of the advertisement, and are specified by the administrator.

Considering the tables of the database relating  
10 to the advertising, in the table AD,  
- the first field RECORD\_ID stores the record number,  
- the field AD\_ID stores the identity of the advertisement,  
- the field CONTENT\_ID identifies the file(s) that make  
15 up the advertisement (video clips, audio, image, etc.),  
- the field PRECEDING\_AD\_ID identifies the advertisement to be run immediately preceding this one,  
- the field NEXT\_AD\_ID identifies the advertisement to be run immediately following this one,  
20 - the field MAX\_VIEWS\_PER\_PERSON specifies the maximum number of times the present advertisement should be shown to an identified subscriber,  
- the field FLAGS can be used to for various purposes, such as inhibiting a specified ad from playing e.g.  
25 inhibiting plays from bars, casinos, arcades, general audiences, men, women, male teens, female teens, etc.

With the above detailed explanation of the first table, the remaining tables (records) and fields are believed to be self-explanatory from the names given to  
30 the tables and to each of the fields.

It should also be noted that advertisements can be selected based on an algorithm. For example, a random number (e.g. between 0 and 9, say 5) can be

obtained from a random number generator. That random number 5 can identify e.g. a video or slide advertisement to be run. Following running, that random number can be added to another predetermined number (e.g. 3), to identify the next advertisement to be run, e.g. advertisement number 8. Following running of advertisement number 8, that number can be added to another predetermined number (e.g. 7), to identify the next advertisement to be run, e.g. advertisement number 15, etc. The selection of which advertisement to run can cycle back to the beginning, or once a predetermined highest number has been reached, another random number can be selected and the process started again.

It may be seen that the identity of advertisements that are selected for playing have been filtered through a schedule of particular advertisements. It is preferred that they should also be filtered by exclusions, for unsuitable advertisements. For example, cigarette advertisements or advertisements containing unsuitable subject matter can be excluded from certain locations, and competitor's products can be excluded from certain locations. These exclusions (URCs) can be stored in the table = AD\_URC.

The field RECORD\_ID in this table stores the record identity. The field AD\_ID stores the identity of the advertisement against which the URC is to be applied. The URC can be comprised of a data field illustrated in Figure 5.

The numeric value indicates the URC restriction code number. The bit in the flag indicates IS or NO, depending on whether it is set or not. The code (e.g.

the number 1, 2, etc.) indicates the restriction. For example, the code 1 can mean "underage". Thus for example, if the advertisement indicated in the field AD\_ID in the table AD\_URC is unsuitable for a person under the age of 19, the flag is set (i.e. indicates IS). If an underage person such as age 17 years (as can be indicated by his identity on e.g. the swipe card and his age statistic taken when the subscriber is first registered) is indicated as being at a particular location by him swiping his card at a validation and redemption center, a public PC or at a game in an arcade, for example, the advertisement is filtered through the URC, and is not shown for a time period. The time period can be a predetermined interval, or until a game played by the subscriber has been terminated, or can last for a time following termination of the game.

It will be recognized that rather than advertisements, messages of any type can be provided for presentation to a person, and the URCs described above are equally applicable against such messages. In this specification, the term advertisements should thus be construed to include messages of any type, and presented in any way, such as by still picture, video, audio, etc. The term display should also be construed to include any form of presentation, including audio, video, tactile, odor dispersion, etc.

A customer may attend a validation or redemption terminal location at the location of a merchant, or at an arcade, or at the location a public PC, and wish to enter credits, or wish to be registered in the system. Entering of credits can be effected by an attendant keying in relevant information to a terminal,

sufficient to identify the person, e.g. name and address, etc., or the customer can perform the same function via an automatic terminal such as a card vending machine which provides instructions how to proceed. If there are no credits to be entered, the customer should choose a PIN number, which is recorded in a hidden manner (such as in a magnetic stripe or in the memory of a "smart card" carried on the card), and the card is dispensed or personally given to the customer. If a currency credit is to be posted, the customer will pay the attendant or deposit money into the card vending machine, which is recorded against the identity of the customer. The data entered into the terminal is then uploaded to the regional server e.g. 1A, and is stored in its associated database 5A.

The customer now will undertake certain activities, such as purchasing goods or services from any of the merchants registered in the system, or play games at the arcade. If the customer plays games at the arcade, and wishes to use the credit balance in his account to play, he will swipe his card in a card reader at the game, which identifies him and the value to be debited from his balance. If he wishes to purchase goods or services against his credit, or purchase a different service offered at the public PC (e.g. purchase printing or communication services) his card will be swiped in a card reader at the location of the merchant where he wishes to purchase the goods or services or at the public PC.

In any such case, the identity of the customer, the location of the customer, the identity of the merchant, game or public PC, and the amount of the debit will be uploaded into and stored in the database



5A after being recorded at the location (e.g. in database 23 if the transaction occurred at the arcade).

The administrator had already entered into its database using terminal 43 loyalty point values for certain activities, which had been downloaded and stored at database 9, and then loaded to databases 5A..5N. Therefore for each activity undertaken by the customer for which loyalty points are to be awarded, they are credited to the customer's account stored in the customer's database of the regional server. These loyalty points can then be used as a form of scrip by the customer, apart from, or with cash deposits.

In addition, the administrator can specify and store records in the aforementioned databases that premium coupons should be dispensed for the customer at the determined location of the customer via a local printer, for defined activities undertaken by the customer.

Loyalty points, game credits for future play and/or coupons can also be awarded to the account of the customer and/or dispensed when predetermined scores or score brackets are achieved on the games (whether due to individual play or in tournaments) by the identified customer player.

The amounts of the loyalty points, game credits or coupons can be varied by time, by location, by number of players having played the game or tournament within a certain time interval or within certain clock times, by number of players, by demographic of the player, by difficulty of the game, by game handicap, etc. All such variations can be established at the administration location by means of a matrix (or form) to be filled in, such as shown in Table I attached

hereto and forming part of this specification, and stored in the databases as described above. Indeed, the administrator can indicate a conversion of loyalty points to currency, for redemption or for use to  
5 purchase goods of particular ones or of any goods or services provided by member merchants.

When a customer wishes to redeem a coupon, the customer presents it to a merchant, public pc operator, public pc, etc., its bar code is read by a bar code  
10 reader at a validation and redemption terminal, and the customer's identification is read from his card by a card reader, at the validation and redemption terminal. The identification (and value, if desired for greater security) of the coupon is uploaded to the regional  
15 server, and the database is accessed using the identification of the customer. The identity of the coupon is then checked in the customer's record, and if the coupon had been validly recorded, a message is sent to the validation and redemption terminal acknowledging  
20 the validity of the transaction. An acknowledgement is entered into the terminal and is uploaded to the regional server, which either marks the coupon record as having been used, or deletes it from the customer's record. In either case, information of the awarding,  
25 and subsequently of the redemption of the coupon, is entered to database 9 via the decision support server, to provide a statistical report to terminal 43 either immediately or from time to time as to volumes and identities of services used by the customer or by  
30 groups of customers, by demographics, etc. and coupons and loyalty points awarded and redeemed, and the identity of the merchant or terminal performing the redemption.

These statistics provide a good measure for the administrator to be able to use for reporting and/or advertising of the benefits of the system to prospective merchants and others which may wish to  
5 advertise on the system or which may wish to include their goods, services and locations as part of the system. In addition, it provides the information to the administrator for settling the merchants' accounts, as described earlier. The loyalty points thus have  
10 been used as a medium of exchange separate from currency.

It should be noted that while the description herein is to a client-server type system which communicate in a particular manner, the equivalent  
15 function and structure of the invention could also be realized by persons skilled in the art understanding this invention via one or more browsers which interface one or more web pages, either via the internet or on one or more intranets which are either self-contained  
20 or which communicate via the internet or via private network.

A person understanding this invention may now conceive of alternate embodiments and enhancements using the principles described herein. All such  
25 embodiments and enhancements are considered to be within the spirit and scope of this invention as defined in the claims appended hereto.

TABLE 1

```
# initdb.ini
#
# NOTES:
# 1. Database name cannot exceed 23 characters
# 2. Allowed data type are LONG, SHORT, BIN, VARBIN
# 3. Table names cannot exceed 23 characters
# 4. Field names cannot exceed 23 characters
# 5. Arrays of SHORT and LONG are not supported (set
    size = 1)
# 6. Variable binary fields as primary keys is not
    supported
# 7. Each table can have only one variable binary
    field
# 8. Variable binary field must be last field in
    table
# 9. Variable binary field must be preceded by SHORT
    size field
# 10. File created will be database name with ".db"
    appended
# 11. Tables cannot exceed 32 fields
```

DATABASE = nani

```
TABLE      = AD
FIELD      = RECORD_ID          : BIN      : 6 : PK
FIELD      = AD_ID              : LONG     : 1
FIELD      = CONTENT_ID         : LONG     : 1
FIELD      = PRECEDING_AD_ID    : LONG     : 1
FIELD      = NEXT_AD_ID         : LONG     : 1
FIELD      = MAX_VIEWS_PER_PERSON : SHORT   : 1
FIELD      = FLAGS              : BIN      : 1
```

```
TABLE      = AD_SCHEDULE
FIELD      = RECORD_ID          : BIN      : 6 : PK
FIELD      = AD_ID              : LONG     : 1
FIELD      = TERMINAL_ID        : BIN      : 6
FIELD      = SCHEDULE_ID        : LONG     : 1
FIELD      = FLAGS              : BIN      : 1
```

```
TABLE      = AD_TARGET
FIELD      = RECORD_ID          : BIN      : 6 : PK
FIELD      = TARGET_ID          : LONG     : 1
FIELD      = AD_ID              : LONG     : 1
FIELD      = TARGET_TYPE        : BIN      : 1
FIELD      = TARGET_EVENT_ID    : LONG     : 1
FIELD      = TARGET_SERVICE_ID  : LONG     : 1
FIELD      = SLOT               : BIN      : 1
```

FIELD = PRIORITY	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = MIN_DAILY_EXPOSURES	:	SHORT	:	1
FIELD = MAX_DAILY_EXPOSURES	:	SHORT	:	1
FIELD = MIN_TOTAL_EXPOSURES	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = MAX_TOTAL_EXPOSURES	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = AD_TARGET_DEMOGRAPHIC				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = TARGET_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = DEMOGRAPHIC	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = AD_TARGET_PROMOTION				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = TARGET_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = PROMOTION_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = AD_URC				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = AD_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = URC	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = ALARM_HANDLER				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = HANDLER_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = ALARM_CODE	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = PRIORITY	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = PROCESS_TYPE	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = PROCESS_DATA_SIZE	:	SHORT	:	1
FIELD = PROCESS_DATA	:	VARBIN	:	1
TABLE = BRACKET				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = TOURNAMENT_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = BRACKET_ID	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = SHORT_NAME	:	BIN	:	28
FIELD = NAME	:	BIN	:	72
FIELD = START_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = END_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = SCORE_POSTING_TIME	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = ENTRY_PRICE	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = PREPAID_PLAYS	:	SHORT	:	1
FIELD = MIN_GAMES_PER_PLAYER	:	SHORT	:	1
FIELD = MAX_GAMES_PER_PLAYER	:	SHORT	:	1
FIELD = MIN_GAMES_PER_TEAM	:	SHORT	:	1
FIELD = MAX_GAMES_PER_TEAM	:	SHORT	:	1

FIELD = LEADERBOARD_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = SPONSER	:	BIN	:	40
FIELD = ICON	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = SPLASH_SCREEN	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = RANKING_ALGORITHM	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = BRACKET_ADVANCE				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = TOURNAMENT_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = BRACKET_ID	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = ADVANCE_TYPE	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = FROM_TOURNAMENT_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FROM_BRACKET_ID	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = FROM_LOW	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = TO_HIGH	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = PROFILE	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = BRACKET_MEMBERSHIP				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = TOURNAMENT_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = BRACKET_ID	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = SUBSCRIBER_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = BRACKET_PRIZE				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = TOURNAMENT_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = BRACKET_ID	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = PRIZE_ITEM_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = PRIZE_PERCENT_OF_POOL	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = WINNING_PLACE	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = PLACE_NAME	:	BIN	:	20
FIELD = NUM_WINNERS	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = EXPIRATION_DATE	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = BRACKET_PROMOTION				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = TOURNAMENT_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = BRACKET_ID	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = PROMOTION_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = MIN_RANK	:	SHORT	:	1
TABLE = BRACKET_RULE_SCREEN				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = TOURNAMENT_ID	:	LONG	:	1

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FIELD = BRACKET_ID	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = SCREEN_INDEX	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = CONTENT_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = BRACKET_SCHEDULE				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = TOURNAMENT_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = BRACKET_ID	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = TERMINAL_ID	:	BIN	:	6
FIELD = SCHEDULE_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = NUM_LOCAL_LEADERS	:	SHORT	:	1
TABLE = BRACKET_SERVICE				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = TOURNAMENT_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = BRACKET_ID	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = PROFILE	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = PRICING_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = MIN_RATING_ALLOWED	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = MAX_RATING_ALLOWED	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = CATALOG_CATEGORY				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = CATEGORY_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = CATEGORY_NAME	:	BIN	:	40
FIELD = PARENT_CATEGORY_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = ICON	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = CATALOG_CATEGORY_URC				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = CATEGORY_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = URC	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = CONTENT				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = CONTENT_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FORMAT	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = DURATION_MS	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = PATHNAME	:	BIN	:	60
FIELD = FILE_SIZE	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = CRC	:	SHORT	:	1
FIELD = FILE_TIMESTAMP	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

TABLE = COUPON			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	: 6
FIELD = COUPON_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = DESCRIPTION	:	BIN	: 40
FIELD = CONTENT_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = UPC_SYMBOL	:	BIN	: 12
FIELD = FACE_VALUE	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = MAX_ISSUED_PER_PLAYER	:	SHORT	: 1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	: 1
TABLE = COUPON_ITEM_SCHEDULE			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	: 6 : PK
FIELD = COUPON_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = ITEM_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = TERMINAL_ID	:	BIN	: 6
FIELD = SCHEDULE_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = COUPON_CASH_VALUE	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = COUPON_PRICE	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = NUM_ITEMS_PER_COUPON	:	SHORT	: 1
FIELD = MAX_REDEEMED	:	SHORT	: 1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	: 1
TABLE = COUPON_SERVICE_SCHEDULE			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	: 6 : PK
FIELD = COUPON_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = TERMINAL_ID	:	BIN	: 6
FIELD = SCHEDULE_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = COUPON_CASH_VALUE	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = COUPON_PRICE	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = NUM_PLAYS_PER_COUPON	:	SHORT	: 1
FIELD = MAX_REDEEMED	:	SHORT	: 1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	: 1
TABLE = FILE_INFO			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	: 6 : PK
FIELD = FILE_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = FILESET_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = PATHNAME	:	BIN	: 60
FIELD = FILE_SIZE	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = CRC	:	SHORT	: 1
FIELD = FILE_TIMESTAMP	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	: 1
TABLE = ITEM			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	: 6 : PK
FIELD = ITEM_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = CATEGORY_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = ITEM_NAME	:	BIN	: 40
FIELD = MIN_PRICE	:	LONG	: 1



FIELD = MAX PRICE	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = ICON	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = ITEM COST	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = RETAIL PRICE	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = QUANTITY ON HAND	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = MIN QUANTITY ON HAND	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = DISTRIBUTION_LOCATION	: BIN	: 40	
TABLE = ITEM ATTRIBUTE			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = ITEM_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = ATTRIBUTE_ID	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = ATTRIBUTE_NAME	: BIN	: 40	
FIELD = DATA_TYPE	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = MINIMUM	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = MAXIMUM	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = ITEM ATTRIBUTE_VALUE			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = ITEM_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = ATTRIBUTE_ID	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = VALUE_INDEX	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = VALUE_TEXT	: BIN	: 30	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = ITEM PROMOTION			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = ITEM_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = PROMOTION_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = ITEM SCHEDULE			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = ITEM_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = TERMINAL_ID	: BIN	: 6	
FIELD = SCHEDULE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = ITEM SCREEN			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = ITEM_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SCREEN_INDEX	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = CONTENT_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = ITEM URC			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = ITEM_ID	: LONG	: 1	

FIELD = URC	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = LEADERBOARD			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = LEADERBOARD_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = LEADERBOARD_DATE_TIME	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = MAX_LEADERS	: SHORT	: 1	
TABLE = LEADERBOARD_LEADER			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = LEADERBOARD_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SUBSCRIBER_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = ALIAS	: BIN	: 26	
FIELD = LOCATION_NAME	: BIN	: 26	
FIELD = LOCATION_CITY_STATE	: BIN	: 26	
FIELD = PRIZE_NAME	: BIN	: 26	
FIELD = SCORE	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SCORE_DATE_TIME	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = LEADERBOARD_RANKING			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = LEADERBOARD_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = RANK	: SHORT	: 1	
FIELD = SUBSCRIBER_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = LOCATION			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = LOCATION_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SHORT_NAME	: BIN	: 26	
FIELD = NAME	: BIN	: 72	
FIELD = SHORT_CITY_STATE	: BIN	: 26	
FIELD = CITY_STATE	: BIN	: 72	
FIELD = TIME_ZONE	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = MAX_DAILY_PAYOUT	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = DIALIN_INTERVAL	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = LANGUAGE_CODE	: SHORT	: 1	
FIELD = COUNTRY_CODE	: SHORT	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = TOKEN_PRICE	: LONG	: 1	
TABLE = LOCATION_ATTRACT_SCREEN			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = LOCATION_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SCREEN_INDEX	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = CONTENT_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	

TABLE	=	LOCATION_COUPON_SCHED			
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	BIN	: 6 : PK
FIELD	=	LOCATION_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	COUPON_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	SCHEDULE_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	COUPON_PRICE	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	FLAGS	:	BIN	: 1

TABLE	=	LOCATION_LOYALTY_SCHED			
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	BIN	: 6 : PK
FIELD	=	LOCATION_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	LOYALTY_PROGRAM_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	SCHEDULE_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	POINT_PRICE	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	FLAGS	:	BIN	: 1

TABLE	=	LOCATION_URC			
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	BIN	: 6 : PK
FIELD	=	LOCATION_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	URC	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	FLAGS	:	BIN	: 1

TABLE	=	LOYALTY_PROGRAM			
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	BIN	: 6
FIELD	=	LOYALTY_PROGRAM_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	NAME	:	BIN	: 40
FIELD	=	POINT_LABEL	:	BIN	: 20
FIELD	=	FLAGS	:	BIN	: 1

TABLE	=	LOYALTY_ITEM_SCHED			
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	BIN	: 6 : PK
FIELD	=	LOYALTY_PROGRAM_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	ITEM_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	TERMINAL_ID	:	BIN	: 6
FIELD	=	SCHEDULE_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	POINT_CASH_VALUE	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	POINT_PRICE	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	POINT_PER_ITEM	:	SHORT	: 1
FIELD	=	ITEMS_PER_POINT	:	SHORT	: 1
FIELD	=	MAX_USED_PER_ITEM	:	SHORT	: 1
FIELD	=	FLAGS	:	BIN	: 1

TABLE	=	LOYALTY_SERVICE_SCHED			
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	BIN	: 6 : PK
FIELD	=	LOYALTY_PROGRAM_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	SERVICE_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	TERMINAL_ID	:	BIN	: 6
FIELD	=	SCHEDULE_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	POINT_CASH_VALUE	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD	=	POINT_PRICE	:	LONG	: 1

FIELD = POINTS_PER_PLAY	:	SHORT	:	1
FIELD = PLAYS_PER_POINT	:	SHORT	:	1
FIELD = MAX_USED_PER_PLAY	:	SHORT	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = PRICING				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = PRICING_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = PRICE_TO_START	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = PRICE_TO_CONTINUE	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = START_DURATION	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = CONTINUE_DURATION	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = PROMOTION				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = PROMOTION_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = PROMOTION_COUPON				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = PROMOTION_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = COUPON_ID_TO_AWARD	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = PROMOTION_LOYALTY				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = PROMOTION_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = LOYALTY_PROGRAM_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = NUM_POINTS_TO_AWARD	:	SHORT	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = REDEMPTION				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = REDEMPTION_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = MIN_RATING_ALLOWED	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = MAX_RATING_ALLOWED	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = PROFILE	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = SHORT_NAME	:	BIN	:	28
FIELD = NAME	:	BIN	:	72
FIELD = PRICING_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = START_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = END_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = SPONSER	:	BIN	:	40
FIELD = ICON	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = SPLASH_SCREEN	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = PERCENT_MONEY_TO_POOL	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = CURRENT_POOL_VALUE	:	LONG	:	1

FIELD = VALUE_OF_AVAIL_PRIZES	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = PLAYS_TO_DATE	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = LAST_UPDATE_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	:	1
TABLE = REDEMPTION_PAR_LEVEL				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = REDEMPTION_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = PAR_LEVEL	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = PAR_SCORE	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = TARGET_PAY_PERCENT	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = PRIZE_ITEM_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = PERCENT_OF_POOL_APPLIED	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = EXPIRATION_DATE	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = NUM_REMAINING	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = MIN_WIN_INTERVAL	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = MIN_PRIOR_PLAYS	:	LONG	:	1
TABLE = REDEMPTION_PROMOTION				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = REDEMPTION_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = PROMOTION_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = PAR_LEVEL	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = REDEMPTION_RULE_SCREEN				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = REDEMPTION_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = SCREEN_INDEX	:	BIN	:	1
FIELD = CONTENT_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = REDEMPTION_SCHEDULE				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = REDEMPTION_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = TERMINAL_ID	:	BIN	:	6
FIELD = SCHEDULE_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = REDEMPTION_URC				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = REDEMPTION_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = URC	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	:	1
TABLE = SCHEDULE				
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	BIN	:	6 : PK
FIELD = SCHEDULE_ID	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = START_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	:	1
FIELD = END_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	:	1

FIELD = WEEKDAYS	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = START_TIME_OF_DAY	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = END_TIME_OF_DAY	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = SERVICE			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SERVICE_TYPE	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = SHORT_NAME	: BIN	: 30	
FIELD = NAME	: BIN	: 72	
FIELD = ICON	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = ATTRACT_SCREEN	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SW_CAPABILITIES	: BIN	: 10	
FIELD = HW_REQUIREMENTS	: BIN	: 10	
FIELD = FILESET_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = EXECUTABLE_FILE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
TABLE = SERVICE PROFILE			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = PROFILE	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = PROFILE_NAME	: BIN	: 40	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = SCORE_FORMULA_LENGTH	: SHORT	: 1	
FIELD = SCORE_FORMULA	: VARBIN	: 1	
TABLE = SERVICE_PROFILE_SETTING			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = PROFILE	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = SETTING_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SETTING_VALUE	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = SERVICE_PROMOTION			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = PROMOTION_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = SERVICE_RATING			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = RATING	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = DESCRIPTION	: BIN	: 26	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	

TABLE = SERVICE SCHEDULE			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = TERMINAL_ID	: BIN	: 6	
FIELD = SCHEDULE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = PROFILE	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = PRICING_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = SERVICE SETTING			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SETTING_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SETTING_NAME	: BIN	: 32	
FIELD = TYPE	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = SERVICE SLOT			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SLOT	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = SCHEDULE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = NUM_AD_PLAYS	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = SERVICE STATISTIC			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = STATISTIC_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = STATISTIC_NAME	: BIN	: 20	
FIELD = LOWER_LIMIT	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = UPPER_LIMIT	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = SERVICE TERMINAL			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = TERMINAL_ID	: BIN	: 6	
FIELD = LICENSE_KEY	: BIN	: 16	
FIELD = FILESET_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = SERVICE TYPE			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = TYPE	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = PARENT_TYPE	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = TYPE_NAME	: BIN	: 16	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	

TABLE	= SERVICE_URC			
FIELD	= RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD	= SERVICE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD	= URC	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD	= FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	

TABLE	= SUBSCRIBER			
FIELD	= RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD	= SUBSCRIBER_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD	= ALIAS	: BIN	: 26	
FIELD	= FIRST_NAME	: BIN	: 20	
FIELD	= LAST_NAME	: BIN	: 20	
FIELD	= MIDDLE_INITIAL	: BIN	: 2	
FIELD	= STREET_ADDRESS	: BIN	: 40	
FIELD	= POSTAL_CODE	: BIN	: 10	
FIELD	= PHONE_NUMBER	: BIN	: 10	
FIELD	= BIRTH_DAY	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD	= BIRTH_MONTH	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD	= BIRTH_YEAR	: SHORT	: 1	
FIELD	= GENDER	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD	= FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD	= DEMOGRAPHIC	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD	= LAST_UPDATE_DATE_TIME	: LONG	: 1	

TABLE	= SUBSCRIBER_AD			
FIELD	= RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD	= SUBSCRIBER_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD	= AD_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD	= VIEW_DATE_TIME	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD	= FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	

TABLE	= SUBSCRIBER_AVATAR			
FIELD	= RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD	= SUBSCRIBER_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD	= AVATAR_TYPE	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD	= CONTENT_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD	= FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	

TABLE	= SUBSCRIBER_BRACKET			
FIELD	= RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD	= SUBSCRIBER_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD	= TOURNAMENT_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD	= BRACKET_ID	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD	= GAMES_PLAYED	: SHORT	: 1	
FIELD	= FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD	= RANK	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD	= RANK_DATE_TIME	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD	= RANK_SCORE	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD	= AVERAGE_SCORE	: LONG	: 1	



TABLE = SUBSCRIBER_CARD			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = SUBSCRIBER_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = CARD_TYPE	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = CARD_DATA	: BIN	: 16	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = SUBSCRIBER_RATING			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = SUBSCRIBER_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = PROFILE	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = RATING	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = HANDICAP	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = PLAYS_TO_QUALIFY	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = SUBSCRIBER_SAVE_STATE			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = SUBSCRIBER_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SERVICE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SLOT_NUMBER	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = PROFILE	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = SAVE_STATE_NAME	: BIN	: 20	
FIELD = DATA_FILE_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = SUBSCRIBER_URC			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = SUBSCRIBER_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = URC	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = TEAM_MEMBER			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = TEAM_SUBSCRIBER_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SUBSCRIBER_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = TECHNICIAN			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = TECHNICIAN_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = NAME	: BIN	: 26	
FIELD = PIN	: SHORT	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = TECHNICIAN_TERMINAL			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = TECHNICIAN_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = TERMINAL_ID	: BIN	: 6	

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FIELD = AUTHORIZATION_FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = TERMINAL			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = TERMINAL_ID	: BIN	: 6	
FIELD = LOCATION_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = LAN_ADDRESS	: BIN	: 4	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = SERIAL_NUMBER	: BIN	: 20	
FIELD = HW_CAPABILITIES	: BIN	: 10	
FIELD = ATTRACT_SCREEN	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SYSTEM_FILESET_ID	: LONG	: 1	
TABLE = TOURNAMENT			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = TOURNAMENT_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SHORT_NAME	: BIN	: 28	
FIELD = NAME	: BIN	: 72	
FIELD = START_DATE_TIME	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = END_DATE_TIME	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = TOURNAMENT_SCOPE	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = SPONSER	: BIN	: 40	
FIELD = ICON	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SPLASH_SCREEN	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = PERCENT_MONEY_TO_POOL	: BIN	: 1	
FIELD = CURRENT_POOL_VALUE	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = PLAYS_TO_DATE	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = LAST_UPDATE_DATE_TIME	: LONG	: 1	
TABLE = TOURNAMENT_URC			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = TOURNAMENT_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = URC	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	
TABLE = URC_VALUE			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: BIN	: 6	: PK
FIELD = URC	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = RESTRICTED_STRING	: BIN	: 30	
FIELD = FLAGS	: BIN	: 1	

# Working tables - not replicated from EDS server

TABLE = W_AD_EXPOSURE			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	: LONG	: 1	: PK
FIELD = TARGET_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = SUBSCRIBER_ID	: LONG	: 1	
FIELD = PLAY_DATE_TIME	: LONG	: 1	

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TABLE = W_AD_EXPOSURE_COUNTS			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	LONG	: 1 : PK
FIELD = TARGET_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = TOTAL_PLAYS_TODAY	:	SHORT	: 1
FIELD = TOTAL_PLAYS_TO_DATE	:	LONG	: 1
TABLE = W_CONTENT_CACHE			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	LONG	: 1 : PK
FIELD = CONTENT_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = LOCAL_PATH_SIZE	:	SHORT	: 1
FIELD = LOCAL_PATH	:	VARBIN	: 1
TABLE = W_COUPONS_ISSUED			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	LONG	: 1 : PK
FIELD = COUPON_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = RECEIPT_ID	:	BIN	: 6
FIELD = TERMINAL_ID	:	BIN	: 6
FIELD = SUBSCRIBER_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = ISSUE_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	: 1
TABLE = W_DOWN_TIME			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	LONG	: 1 : PK
FIELD = START_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = END_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = TECHNICIAN_ID	:	LONG	: 1
TABLE = W_FILE_CACHE			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	LONG	: 1 : PK
FIELD = FILE_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = LOCAL_PATH_SIZE	:	SHORT	: 1
FIELD = LOCAL_PATH	:	VARBIN	: 1
TABLE = W_LEADERBOARD			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	LONG	: 1 : PK
FIELD = LEADERBOARD_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = LEADERBOARD_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = FLAGS	:	BIN	: 1
FIELD = MAX_LEADERS	:	SHORT	: 1
TABLE = W_LEADERBOARD_LEADER			
FIELD = RECORD_ID	:	LONG	: 1 : PK
FIELD = LEADERBOARD_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = SUBSCRIBER_ID	:	LONG	: 1
FIELD = ALIAS	:	BIN	: 26
FIELD = LOCATION_NAME	:	BIN	: 26
FIELD = LOCATION_CITY_STATE	:	BIN	: 26
FIELD = PRIZE_NAME	:	BIN	: 26
FIELD = SCORE	:	LONG	: 1

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FIELD	=	SCORE_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	:	1	
TABLE	=	W_LEADERBOARD_RANKING					
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	LONG	:	1	: PK
FIELD	=	LEADERBOARD_ID	:	LONG	:	1	
FIELD	=	RANK	:	SHORT	:	1	
FIELD	=	SUBSCRIBER_ID	:	LONG	:	1	
TABLE	=	W_LOCAL_LEADERBOARD					
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	LONG	:	1	: PK
FIELD	=	LEADERBOARD_ID	:	LONG	:	1	
FIELD	=	LEADERBOARD_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	:	1	
FIELD	=	MAX_LEADERS	:	SHORT	:	1	
TABLE	=	W_LOCAL_LEADER					
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	LONG	:	1	: PK
FIELD	=	LEADERBOARD_ID	:	LONG	:	1	
FIELD	=	RANK	:	SHORT	:	1	
FIELD	=	SUBSCRIBER_ID	:	LONG	:	1	
FIELD	=	ALIAS	:	BIN	:	26	
FIELD	=	SCORE	:	LONG	:	1	
FIELD	=	SCORE_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	:	1	
TABLE	=	W_LOYALTY_POINT_AWARDS					
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	LONG	:	1	: PK
FIELD	=	SUBSCRIBER_ID	:	LONG	:	1	
FIELD	=	LOYALTY_PROGRAM_ID	:	LONG	:	1	
FIELD	=	POINTS_AWARDED	:	SHORT	:	1	
FIELD	=	AWARD_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	:	1	
TABLE	=	W_QUEUE					
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	LONG	:	1	: PK
FIELD	=	TERMINAL_ID	:	BIN	:	6	
FIELD	=	AGE	:	SHORT	:	1	
FIELD	=	QUEUE_TIME	:	LONG	:	1	
FIELD	=	EVENT_TYPE	:	BIN	:	1	
FIELD	=	EVENT_DATA_SIZE	:	SHORT	:	1	
FIELD	=	EVENT_DATA	:	VARBIN	:	1	
TABLE	=	W_REDEMPTION_HISTORY					
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	LONG	:	1	: PK
FIELD	=	REDEMPTION_ID	:	LONG	:	1	
FIELD	=	TIMESTAMP	:	LONG	:	1	
FIELD	=	SCORE	:	LONG	:	1	
FIELD	=	PAR_LEVEL_PAID	:	BIN	:	1	
FIELD	=	SUBSCRIBER_ID	:	LONG	:	1	
FIELD	=	CASH_AMOUNT_PAID	:	LONG	:	1	
TABLE	=	W_REDEMPTION_LOCAL_POOL					

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FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	LONG	:	1	:	PK
FIELD	=	REDEMPTION_ID	:	LONG	:	1		
FIELD	=	LOCAL_POOL_VALUE	:	LONG	:	1		
TABLE	=	W_REDEMPTION_PAR_LEVEL						
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	LONG	:	1	:	PK
FIELD	=	REDEMPTION_ID	:	LONG	:	1		
FIELD	=	PAR_LEVEL	:	BIN	:	1		
FIELD	=	ADJUSTED_PAR_SCORE	:	LONG	:	1		
TABLE	=	W_SERVICE_ACCESSES						
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	LONG	:	1	:	PK
FIELD	=	SERVICE_ID	:	LONG	:	1		
FIELD	=	PROFILE	:	BIN	:	1		
FIELD	=	START_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	:	1		
FIELD	=	END_DATE_TIME	:	LONG	:	1		
FIELD	=	SUBSCRIBER_ID	:	LONG	:	1		
FIELD	=	CASH_FUNDS_USED	:	LONG	:	1		
FIELD	=	ACCOUNT_FUNDS_USED	:	LONG	:	1		
TABLE	=	W_SERVICE_LEADERBOARD						
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	LONG	:	1	:	PK
FIELD	=	SERVICE_ID	:	LONG	:	1		
FIELD	=	PROFILE	:	BIN	:	1		
FIELD	=	LEADERBOARD_ID	:	LONG	:	1		
TABLE	=	W_TOURNAMENT_LOCAL_POOL						
FIELD	=	RECORD_ID	:	LONG	:	1	:	PK
FIELD	=	TOURNAMENT_ID	:	LONG	:	1		
FIELD	=	LOCAL_POOL_VALUE	:	LONG	:	1		

I claim:

1. A system for controlling a medium of exchange comprising:

- (a) plural terminals at various locations for detecting the presence of a person and of an activity carried out by the person, and for providing signals indicative of the identity of the person and of the activity,
- (b) a first database for storing predetermined exchange values for the activity,
- (c) a second database for storing separate medium of exchange accounts for various persons including at least one of customers and merchants,
- (d) apparatus for detecting said signals, for accessing the first database and for crediting an exchange value related to the activity to an account of a person carrying out the activity or on whose behalf the activity was carried out, in the second database, and
- (e) an administration terminal in communication with the first database for generating and downloading to the first database parameters indicative of the predetermined exchange values for various activities, from time to time.

2. A system as defined in claim 1 in which the terminals are comprised of a person identifier for detecting an identity of a person, and a display, apparatus for accessing the second database to determine a medium of exchange balance for an identified person and for causing display of the balance on the display, apparatus generating a

redemption signal relating to redemption of an exchange value for a product or service, and for decrementing the account of the identified person in the second database by the value of the redemption exchange value.

3. A system as defined in claim 2, in which the person identifier is a reader of an identity indication carrier comprised of at least one of a bar code reader, a printed identity code reader, a magnetic strip reader, a smart card reader, or a voice recognizer, an eye iris reader, a fingerprint reader, a palmprint reader and a keyed identity code reader.

4. A system as defined in claim 3 in which the display is comprised of a video display of at least one of a public computer, a computer game terminal and a validation terminal.

5. A system as defined in claim 3 including plural displays located in proximity to each other.

6. A system as defined in claim 3 including at least one electronic games, each associated with a display, the game or games and displays being coupled in a network, a memory coupled to the network for storing a plurality of advertisements, a database coupled to the network for storing control parameters for the advertisements, and apparatus responsive to the control parameters for controlling display of any of the advertisements on any of the displays.

7. A system as defined in claim 5, including plural electronic games, each associated with a

display, the games and displays being coupled in a network, the database also for storing game parameters, and apparatus responsive to the game parameters for controlling operation of various ones of the games.

8. A system as defined in claim 6 including plural electronic games, each associated with a display, the games and displays being coupled in a network, the database also for storing game parameters, and apparatus responsive to the game parameters for controlling operation of various ones of the games, the game parameters being related to at least one of speed of games, speed of tokens comprising the games, characteristics of tokens comprising the games, point values achievable for operation of the games, algorithms used for operation by the games, and medium of exchange values to be awarded to a player of games for play or achievement in playing games.

9. A system as defined in claim 6, including apparatus for providing at least one of advertisement and game parameters from an administration terminal.

10. A system as defined in claim 9 including a regional server for receiving at least one of the game and exchange value parameters from the administrative terminal, for storing said parameters in a regional server and for downloading particular ones of said parameters relating to the games and advertisements located at the arcade, to the database located at the arcade.



11. A system as defined in claim 10, in which the parameters relating to display of advertisements are contained in a matrix which correlates sequences of predetermined advertisements to be displayed in the absence of or the detection of the presence of a detected identity of a particular person or class of person, content of the matrix being stored in the regional server.

12. A system as defined in claim 11, in which the medium of exchange accounts are stored in the regional server.

13. A system as defined in claim 11, further including plural regional servers, and a support server in communication with the plural regional servers for storing a master copy of the exchange accounts and said parameters, for providing to regional databases in communication with the regional servers, those parameters and exchange accounts which relate to arcades and terminals associated with the respective regional servers.

14. A system as defined in claim 1, in which the plural terminals are comprised of point of sale terminals.

15. A system as defined in claim 1, including apparatus for storing data relating to demographics of persons which may be identified by the terminals, apparatus for generating an offer based on detecting the presence of an identified person at a terminal and the demographics of that person, and apparatus for

displaying the offer at a terminal adjacent to which the person has been identified.

16. A system as defined in claim 15, including apparatus for presenting the offer on one of a video display and a printed ticket.

17. A system as defined in claim 15, including apparatus for detecting activities undertaken by the identified person and updating the demographic data accordingly.

18. A system as defined in claim 17, including apparatus for updating the demographic data on a real-time basis.

19. A system for controlling a medium of exchange comprising:

- (a) terminals for determining the presence of a person, and of an activity carried out by the person,
- (b) display apparatus located adjacent to the terminal,
- (c) a regional server in communication with the terminals and display apparatus,
- (d) a first database accessible by the regional server,
- (e) a support server in communication with the regional server,
- (f) an administration terminal on which control parameters can be input,
- (g) apparatus for receiving control parameters relating to medium of exchange values for activities carried out by the person from the administration

terminal and for downloading the control parameters to the support server,

(h) apparatus for transferring those control parameters which relate to media of exchange functions controlled by the regional server, to the first database,

(i) apparatus for transferring those control parameters which relate to functions carried out at the display apparatus and the terminals, from the first database to control apparatus for the display apparatus,

whereby the presence and activity of said person can be determined and messages can be controlled to be presented on the display apparatus directed to the identified person of class of person, and exchange values credited to the person.

20. A system as defined in claim 19, including apparatus for requesting updated parameters from time to time by the control apparatus for the display apparatus from the regional server, for comparing parameters at the control apparatus with those stored in the first database, and for updating the control parameters at either one of the first database and the control apparatus for the display apparatus.

21. A system as defined in claim 20, including apparatus for storing at at least one of person accounts, merchant accounts and demographic data relating to persons in the first database, and means for automatically updating the person accounts, merchant accounts and demographic data from the terminals from time to time.

22. A system as defined in claim 21 including means for gathering activity information relating to a person from the terminals and under control of said control parameters, storing the activity information at the control apparatus for the display apparatus, whereby the at least one of the person accounts, merchant accounts and demographic data in the first database can be updated from time to time.

23. A system as defined in claim 19, including receiving various control parameters at the administrative terminal from plural remote administrative terminals for provision to the support servers.

24. A system as defined in claim 8 in which loyalty points form the medium of exchange.

25. A system for controlling a medium of exchange comprising:

- (a) plural terminals at various locations for detecting the presence of a person and of an activity carried out by the person, and for providing signals indicative of at least the activity,
- (b) a first database for storing predetermined demographic information related to the activity,
- (c) apparatus for detecting said signals, for accessing the first database and for storing data related to the activity in a record related to a class of persons carrying out the activity, in the second database,
- (d) an administration terminal in communication with the first database for receiving the stored data,

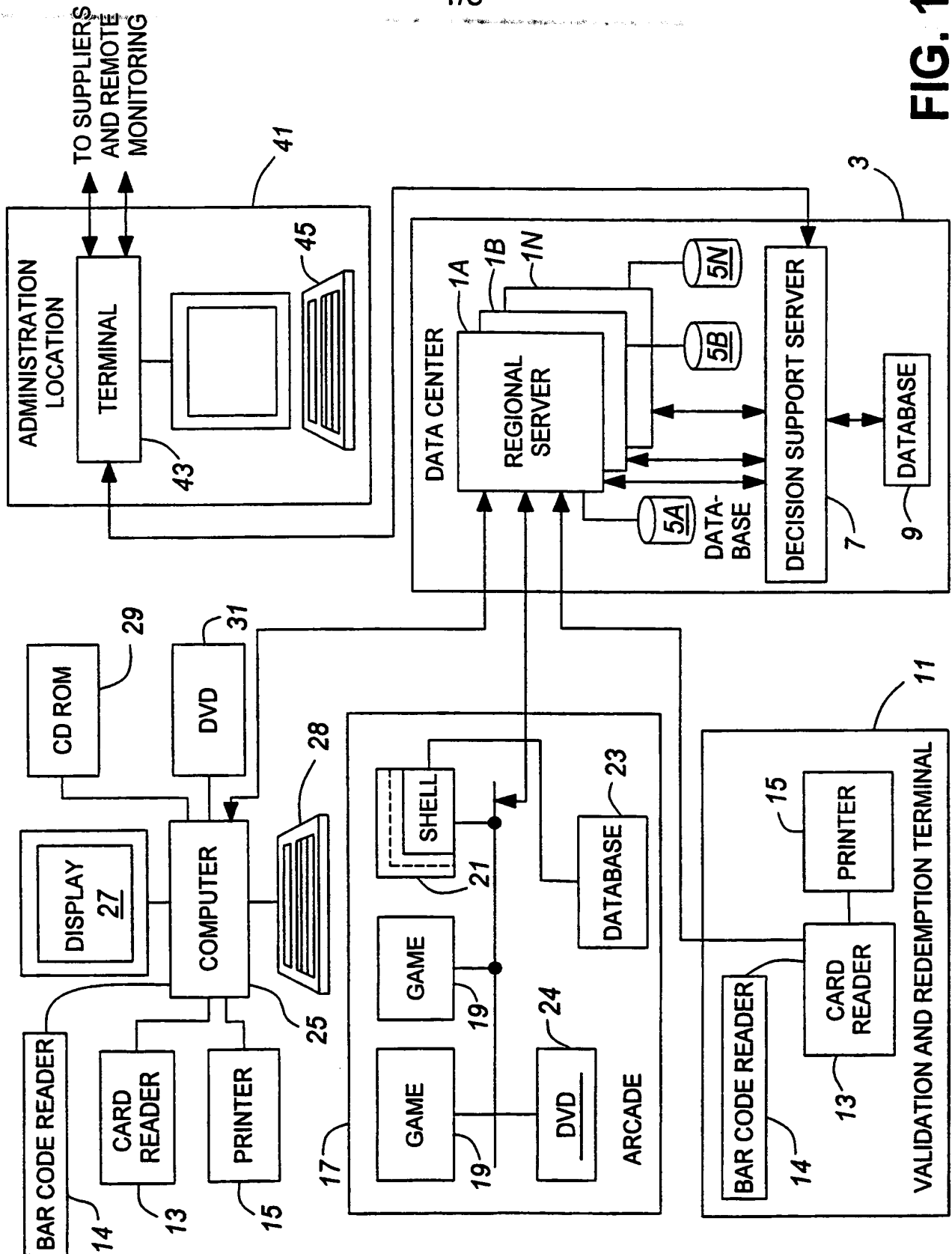
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and for generating and downloading to the first database parameters controlling the provision of offers to persons of the same class from time to time.

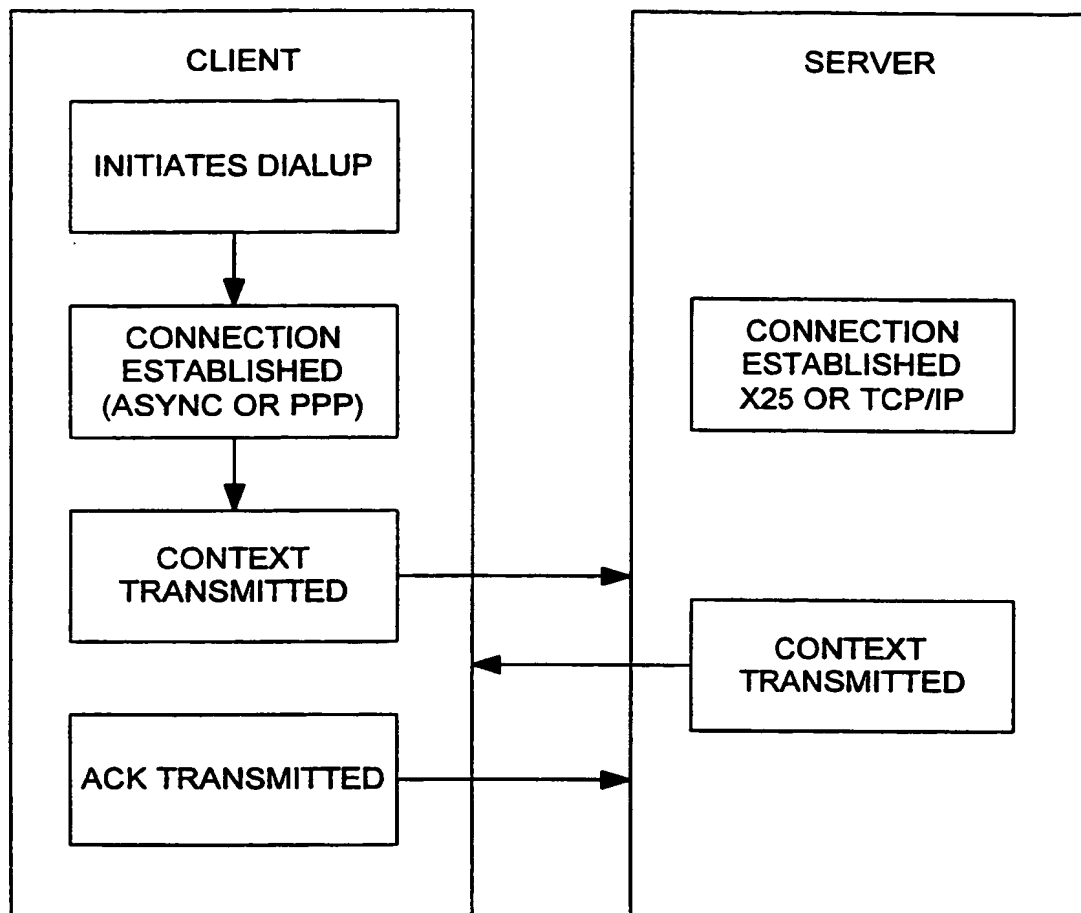
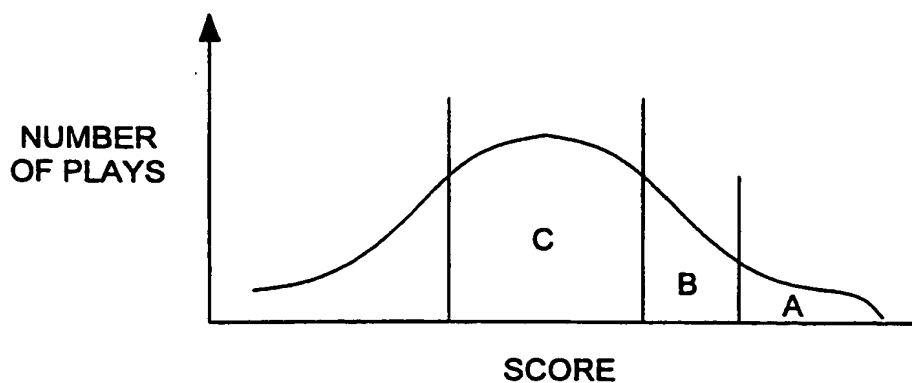
26. A system for controlling a medium of exchange comprising:

- (a) plural terminals at various locations for detecting the presence of a person and of an activity carried out by the person, and for providing signals indicative of at least the activity,
- (b) a first database for storing predetermined demographic information related to the activity,
- (c) apparatus for detecting said signals, for accessing the first database and for storing data related to the activity in a record related to a class of persons carrying out the activity, in the second database,
- (d) an administration terminal in communication with the first database for receiving the stored data, and for generating and downloading to the first database parameters for controlling the provision of advertising for display on display apparatus which is part of the terminal or is adjacent the terminal, to the person or to persons of the same class, or for controlling the printing of premiums on a printer which is part of the terminal or is adjacent the terminal, from time to time.

FIG. 1



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**FIG. 2****FIG. 3**

AD TARGET TYPES TO PLAY:															
WHEN TO PLAY	0x00	0x01	0x09	0x03	0x0B	0x1B	0x2B	0x07	0x0F	0x1F	0x2F	LOCATION ATTRACT	TERMINAL ATTRACT	PRIZE SCREENS	RULES
ATTRACT MODE NO PLAYER PRESENT	X											X	X**		
UNIDENTIFIED PLAYER PRESENT NO SERVICE SELECTED	X	X										X	X**		
UNIDENTIFIED PLAYER PRESENT SERVICE SELECTED			X												
IDENTIFIED PLAYER PRESENT NO SERVICE SELECTED	X	X		X				X*				X	X**		
IDENTIFIED PLAYER PRESENT SERVICE SELECTED					X				X*						
IDENTIFIED PLAYER PRESENT TOURNAMENT SELECTED					X	X			X*	X*				X	X
IDENTIFIED PLAYER PRESENT REDEMPTION SELECTED					X		X		X*		X*			X	X

\*ONLY IF PLAYER'S DEMOGRAPHIC MATCHES TARGET  
 \*\*FOR THIS TERMINAL'S ID OR THE BROADCAST TERMINAL ID

FIG. 4

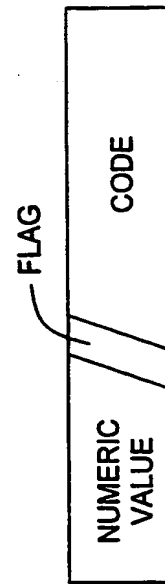


FIG. 5